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aring which persons troubled with a decant of the ractum, ide on horseback with perfect case and safety. Mr. P. nakes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered ses where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Cases, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. Aster of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersignal keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactured

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at the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them
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since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, JAN. 7. 1835, wing had occasion to observe that some persons afficied Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skillul man in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their 6, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency c. J. F. FOSTKE, to supply the deficiency occasioned by eath of Mr. BEATH. After some months of observation, work I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTKE is well acquaints.

work, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquaint the manufacture of these instruments, and incenious in mucdating them to the variety of coses which occur. I mysulf therefore called on to recommend him to any promysulf therefore called on to recommend him to any pro-

mal brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to s

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ing which persons troubled with a decant of the

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Vol. 1X. No. 30.]

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ks to the Agent thing objectionable be selected by him, it has, thing objectionable be selected by him, it has, exchanged for other books.

ersons ordering Sabbath School Books, should send a list ersons ordering Sabbath School Books, should send a list what they have on hand.

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se or any other books, can have them forwarded to order to
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D. S. KING.
June 20.

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"Live upon s'xpence a day, and earn it." This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is I has book merely contains the elements of nursing, and in on means intended to supersede the advice of a physicians simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may mult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when sideal advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained. Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washingstreet, (up stairs.)

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Jan. 10.

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chom payment may be made.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subsibers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, J.Y 25, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THOUGHTS ON DRESS. [CONCLUDED.]

is so much withheld from the poor, whom we have always with us, and hinders our administering to the various necessities of those who feel the pinching hand of pining want. If in this respect, we are good and faithful stewards, instead of spending money on useless ornaments, we shall therewith feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the afflicted, and relieve the distressed. Soon it will be said, "Give an Being purchased by thy blood, thy justice is engaged by the stewardship." eccount of thy stewardship."

Wearing of costly array, is also opposed to that secures it to me.

meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of "Ah! why did I ever doubt his willingness, great price; and tends to destroy that spiritual mind- he gave Jesus! Gave him to destroy the works of the edness, which is life and peace. Fondness for dress will quench the fire of Divine love, kindled upon the in me, not in him. He desired to make me holy, but altar of the heart; and the work of the Divine Spirit unbelief hid it from my eyes; accursed sin! But, altar of the heart; and the work of the Divine Spirit will stand still, or go back, in proportion as the love of dress increases. It is utterly impossible to grow in grace and divine knowledge, while a taste for ornament occupies the mind; and a person will grow more and more attached to the grovelling objects of time and sense, while it is indulged. He will mind temporal things more than eternal realities, and he subjects than in the Saviour sinks me into nothing; it overflows my soul. Oh.

laid down in our excellent discipline, in relation to dress, cannot be too strictly enforced. "Receive none into the church till they have left off all super-But not so much rapturous joy as at justification. fluons ornaments. Give no tickets to any that wear It was high heads, enormous bonnets, ruffles or rings." See Discipline, Chap. 2d. Section 6th. Is not a remissness in enforcing this rule, on the part of those whose

How absurd it is for men and women who are possessed of undying spirits, which must exist while the endless ages of eternity roll on, to spend their presoon return to mother earth, and mingle with the published in Zion's Herald. clods of the valley; and neglect to store the mind with useful knowledge, and to attend to the vast and momentous concerns of eternity. Many an hour is spent at the toilet, which should be spent in the closet, insecret communion with the Father of Spirits. And

many a golden moment runs to waste without bearing a suitable record on high.

Dr. Clarke has well said, "When either women or my in all these things, 'be decent; but be moderate

The importance of the subject is the only apology offer for the much I have written. May the wisdom from above so teach, influence, and direct every member of Christ's mystical body, as to induce them embrace and adhere to those pure principles, and ever to pursue that prudent, wise, and consistent course, in relating to this, and every other subject of vital importance to the Christian religion, which have an essential bearing upon the present, future, and eternal welfare of the children of men, as shall he best calculated to promote the glory of God on earth, shall tend to advance the dearest interests of our beloved and bleeding Zion, and prove most effectual in securing the present and final salvation of dying WESLEYAN.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

July, 1838.

EXPERIENCE OF HESTER ANN ROGERS.

hlessing of entire sanctification for years, and died in its holy triumph. She lived in England, and was the wife of Mr. Rogers, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. She died Oct. 1794. That she was a lady of rare talo her memory the following encomium:—"Thus ived, and thus died one of the best of women. Almost every thing which is good may be said of her, if she be viewed as a daughter, a wife, a mother, a friend, a private Christian, or as a public person, particularly as a leader of classes and bands, in the Methodist society."

Speaking of the means by which she was more fully convinced of the truth of entire holiness as the Christian's privilege, and of its attainableness, she Mys:-"The Lord was pleased to make the preaching of Dr. Wright a great blessing to me. He clearly explained the nature of salvation from inbred sin, Justification. He recommended Mr. Wesley's Plain operate entirely to rend the church. count, and Farther Thoughts on Christian Perfecin a moment. From this time, I could not rest, but too far. ried to the Lord night and day, to cast out the strong man, and all his armor of unbelief and sin, assured that the power of the living God, and not death must be the executioner! The blood of Jesus the procuning cause, and faith the only instrument. I had a deeper sense of my impurity than ever; and though they might have considered us straying children, and that chastising would be proper, it was injudicious to have applied it in so rough a manner. Such have been the heat and zeal with which aboli-

those trials without it. O purify my heart, that I may be able to stand in the trying hour! If I face my subtle enemies, while I have a traitor within, ever ready to betray me into their hands, how shall I be able to stand! But if that 'strong man armed,' be cast out with all his armor, how much more shall I be able to contend with my outward enemies? Many other temptations were injected, but I cried so much the more, 'Lord, save me!' And the Lord gave me that promise, 'I will circumcise thy heart, and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart,' &c. I said, Lord, thou art faithful, and this is thy word. I The wearing of rich and ornamental dress will cast my whole soul upon thy promise: make known The wearing of rich and ornamental dress will binder a person from being as fruitful in good works thy faithfulness, by performing it on my heart. Ciring general, and as abundant in acts of benevolence, cumcise it now, fill it now with pure love; sanetify as he might otherwise be. Whatever amount of every faculty of my soul; I offer all to thee, I give as he might otherwise be. Whatever amount of worldly goods is committed to our care, it is given us in sacred trust, to be used according to the will and direction of our Divine Master, the great Proprietor and Lord of all. And we are as much required to be wise and faithful stewards of that inestimable talent, we are of sure other talent given us. Whatever a few to the talent given us. Whatever the second sure talent given us. Whatever the second sure talent given us. MONEY, as of any other talent given us. Whatever, ny me not. It would be for thine own glory to save therefore, is needlessly spent in decorating the body, is so much withheld from the poor, whom we have thy truth is bound; thus every attribute of my God

will see more beauty in ornament, than in the Saviour sinks me into nothing; it overflows my soul. Oh, my Jesus, thou art all in all! In thee I behold and feel For our example we are accountable, and its influ- all the fulness of the Godhead mine. I am now one ence will be taken into the account, and will tell upon our destiny at the day of final decision. The rule no longer hinders the close communion, and God

"The sacred awe which dares not move;

"I now walked in the unclouded light of his counhusiness it is to administer Discipline, one reason why this evil is permitted to exist, and prevail to such an ing, and in every thing giving thanks." Cecil. Manchester, Conn., July, 1838.

BR. BROWN,-I was instructed by a vote of the New cious time in gathering a few fading ornaments to decorate their frail and perishing bodies, which must relative to the character and death of Dr. Ruter, to be

E. J. SCOTT. Yours, &c.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

REV. MARTIN RUTER. Whereas, the melancholy intelligence has recently been received that the Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., late missionary to Texas, has fallen, by death, at his post, men spend much time, cost, and attention on decorating their persons, it affords a painful proof that within ing to supply the want of mind and moral good, by the feeble and silly nids of dress and ornament. Were religion out of the question, common sense would a native of the State where the Conference is now assembled-labored some of the first years of his itinerant ministry in the same State, and having been personally acquainted with several members of this body, we therefore, the members of the New Hamp-

shire Conference, in Conference assembled, Resolve, 1. That we are deeply sensible of the great affliction which the decease of our worthy brother, Rev. Martin Ruter, has caused ourselves and the Church of God in general, and while we submissively bow to this mysterious and distressing stroke of Divine Providence, we also fervently pray, that it may be sanctified to our own spiritual prosperity, and the rapid advancement of

own spiritual prosperity, and the rapid advancement of the kingdom of Christ.

Resolved 2, That we highly respect the memory of the departed Ruter, as an instance of persevering zeal in per-sonal improvement, and in abundant and successful labors for the good of others, and that we cannot too highly commend the spirit of self-consecration which led him to undertake the responsible, laborious and self denying work of a missionary of the cross.

Resolved 3, That, while our loss is his gain, we also,

most assuredly believe that, as in other similar cases, his fall on the missionary field will only be the signal for MR. EDITOR, - Hester Ann Rogers enjoyed the greater exertions in the missionary enterprise, by hallowenlisting the energies and resources of the Church to carry forward his excellent and extensive plans of use-

Resolved 4, That we deeply sympathize with the beents, her life, now published, abundantly proves. Dr. coke, who preached her funeral sermon, contributes them the consolation of our condolence, fervently commend them to the protection and blessing of that God who

omforts the distressed. Resolved 5. That the Secretary be requested to cause these resolutions to be published in the Christian Advocate & Journal, Zion's Herald, and Zion's Watchman. J. G. Dow, Committee.

[Will the Editors of the Christian Advocate & Journal, and Zion's Watchman, publish the foregoing and oblige
E. J. Scott?]

FOR ZION'S HERALD

THE TWO EXTREMES. BROTHER BROWN,-Permit me through the colshowed it to be as freely promised in Scripture, and umns of the Herald to make an effort so to explain the stully purchased by the blood of Christ, as pardon. umns of the Herald to make an effort so to explain the Also, that though sanctification in believers is a gradu-il work, yet the death of sin is instantaneous, and to those unchristian feelings, which, from present apbe obtained by faith alone; just in tike manner as pearances, threaten to weaken our strength, if not

As to the ultimate success of the abolition cause. tion; and Mr. Fletcher's Polemical Essay, especially there can be no doubt. It is a cause against which Address in the end of it, to imperfect believers, there is no valid argument, and as long as men are en-These yet farther opened my eyes respecting that refer titled to equal rights as men, there need be no time steat salvation; and for reading them, I shall praise spent in vindicating the principles and practices of the abolitionist, as a general thing. I shall attempt to show in what respects I think both parties have gone

by grace I was restrained from giving way outwardly, yet I felt such inward impatience, pride, fretfulness, and in short, every ill-temper, that at times I could truly say, I was weary and heavy laden."

Speaking of the manner and time of obtaining this blessing, she says:--"I cried, Lord, I cannot stand

Some of these personalities labeen thrown back. But the worst of all, seems to the disposition on both sides, to impugn the motiof each other.

I may have been in fault elf upon this point. It has been impossible for mese how my bretheren could hazard the statementat slavery is a divine institution, and authorize the Bible. They have only to prove this to natisfaction, to make me an infidel. If our Bible ains a slaveholding constitution to justify Southerwery, it is no longer my heavenly oracle. I may a been mistaken as to the extent of their meaninghe use of these expressions. But when I find thaveholder quoting them in support of slavery aey understand it, I fear they mean all which their gauge is capable of conveying. These statement to me peculiarly trying, when I take them innection with the circumstance, that one of my is a slaveholder; a son, on whose head while is infancy, the hands of these brethren have been land for whose happy destiny their frequent invocus have been raised to heaven. He now sustains self in holding slaves, in defiance of all my remonnees to the contrary, have respected to the contrary, and in-

ald I bring you good

differ, and which ought anight be so explained as to bring them together. nk the abolitionists described by the results of their course extremely unadicious.

The views which are presented above, are my mand more of their opposhan they could defend, honest convictions of truth in the premises. I fear, ry, but that there can be igal relation under any circumstances, without inoig guilt, on the part of him sustaining such relati This is ground which I cannot defend, unless I ce assisted by my brethren, which I have not yet d them able to do,

regulating the system of ry has a saving clause, which binds me to sustais relation, and support and heard of the effect of said instrument, that the hese men during life.

We may take another v of this case. I may justead of promoting peace, it will make a wider have come in contact withoution efforts and writ- breach between the parties concerned. I must promise to take care em; and if to sustain a legal relation to them me a necessary pro vision in order to their prom, it would be my duty to sustain that relation.

Suppose I were present at ction sale of colored people, and a husband musold and separated m wife and children. Sul I should purchase said slave, and take a bill of lyhich might be recessary for his safety, my iton being to make him free as soon as the nery papers could be

cipate his slaves as soon as hives at home. He I told him, as I had not examined it, I was not predoes so, but he sustains a legation to them, until emancipation takes place.

I am aware that all purch of slaves with a view to emancipate them, wilpposed on account of the example, which others allow for mercenaing the rule that we should ril that good may come. But let it be first prout the act in itself is an evil act. I say it is avolent act, and it might as well be said that the cian who adminmay come, as to say it in this

will here relate a case whis reported to me "bill." a few days since, by a young eman, who is at present a student in one of ourry institutions in then told him, he must as an man, relinquish his right to him in the sight of, for he could not consent to be a slaveholder, be be might remain with his mother, and make vse of his earnings he pleased. In this case, it be seen, that this gentleman, from motives of blence consented to continue that learly relative of projection. continue that legal relation f protection of the slave. Now although it is uple to make a man a slaveholder against his withe may be placed in circumstances where he violate his feelings

of benevolence, in order to modate a hair-splitting principle, or incur thee of inconsistency, se more tenacions cciple. But it will be said that this not a slaveholder:

he has done all which he lo to get rid of the system. So I say; and yease is one of those conceivable circumstances hich he sustains a legal relation to the slave, vs denied by some of our brethren, as being p, without incurring guilt. Since we are of othat we should treat the slave, as we would have treat us, we will apply the principle to the alse, and inquire how that young man would have that slave to have acted on a change of cond

If, from the above, it isseem that I give too by the Conference.

It is a continuous of an interest of the serious partonness of the slavehetates, and not to me.

In the serious partonness of the serious partonness of the slavehetates, and not to me.

ome of these personalities lubeen thrown back. the sight of heaven, unless it may be some of the cases

in defiance of all my remonnes to the contrary, by reference to doctrines eating from these beloved brethren. This is a t trial to me.

I have thought that perh this may be the ultraism of our opposers to set egainst what they sup-posed to be the ultraism or side, in vindicating ness, and if our brethren expect to put down discusthe doctrine of immediate ocipation, without any reference to consequences. t I have never known with those who attempt to put out fire by pouring oil them admit that savery is il. It has been repre- into it. Persecution always awakens sympathy. It sented as a great evil, and same may be said of sickness, over which we e no control. If our good one, the result is the same. In the case of these brethren would admit thavery is sinful, then we brethren, no one pretends that they were not engaged might exhonerate them frehe charge of an inten- in a good cause, and were not actuated by pure motion to support it from the e; but so long as they tives; but that they were engaged in a wrong way to only consider it as an evile no reason why we may not suppose, that theass it with other evils last men to complain of this course of conduct, only over which we have no col, and therefore, think themselves justified in treatt as a divine institution.

There is one other topi which the two parties ists. But I have no fellowship for such conduct, 1

if admitted, that is, that siy in all conceivable cir- however, that neither of the contending parties will cumstances, is sinful. By it is meant not only that there can be no moraltion sustained to slave-

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

RETRACTION. I will suppose that I in my possession ten slaves. They have labore me until they are old, and unable to render another service to me, or examined that instrument more critically, and having any one beside. If I coobsolve myself from any seen more clearly its character and tendency, are legal relation to them, I cothereby relieve myself now of the opinion that, with our views, we cannot from the burthen of theinntenance, but the law consistently subscribe to all its parts, and furthermore,

ings, and may have been convert to their doctrines. I may see the sinful of slavery. I may plead the pardoning mercy od for my sin, but satisfied with its principles and provisions, and shall could I expect to be forgivenigh I might promise to let these slaves go to the of freedom? No, stead of discord. We are for peace based on eternal truth and righteousness.

result will be contrary to what was intended; that

FREDERICK UPHAM, PHINEAS CRANDALL.

Fall River, July 16, 1838.

Since writing the above, I have come to the conclusion, that, as my case is somewhat different from that of Br. Upham's, I ought to state more particularly the

When the vote on the "Pacification Bill" was him free as soon as the nery papers could be made, and in a few hours befree man. I am a slaveholder for the time beint am I therefore a sinner?

A charlespee to the north One case more. A slavehoomes to the north, land, he come into the altar, where I was engaged in is convicted of the sin of holdaves, and becomes the discharge of my duties as Secretary of the Conference, and asked me if I could not sign the "bill."

pared to say what I would do. He urged me to read it. I did so in a hasty manner. I told him I was not satisfied with it: but was willing, for the sake of peace, to make some sacrifice, and consented for him to take my name. Soon after he left, I perceived ry purposes. Nothing of thatever in the present case; and still it may be said, this will be adoptworse state of feeling than existed before. As my only object in signing it was to promote peace, and as I saw a contrary effect was inevitably to be the might as well be said that the cian who administers an emetic, or a cathartioing evil that good may come, as to say it in this

result, my only consistent course was to prevent my name being used in connection with the instrument. I therefore wrote immediately to Br. Cox, requesting him not to use my name in connection with the

In a few days after I arrived at my appointment, I present a student in one of ourry institutions in New England, and who is their of a slave left fication Bill," with my name, and others, annexed him on the death of his father arriving at age, and the following written with a pencil on the marand being an abolitionist, he rel to Virginia with a view to visit his relatives, arive this slave his Journal was printed. What shall I do?" I immediately a view to visit his relatives, arive this slave his freedom. The proposition beade to the slave, he appeared pleased with the i freedom, but on the whole, finding that he mure the State and his wife and children, who belgo another planting but the whole, finding that he mure the state and his wife and children, who belgo another planting publish my communication in the Journal, and also publish my communication in the Journal, and also tion, begging the young man, sustain his legal relation to him, for his protec The young man then told him, he must as an a man, religiously. communication, as he was in "printing" my name with the "Pacification Bill," I should have had the pleasure of seeing it in print some days ago; but it has not yet arrived.

PHINEAS CRANDALL. Fall River, July 16, 1838.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald:

MR. EDITOR-I was requested by the New Hampshire Conference, to forward to you for publication the Report on Education, adopted at our recent session; and as it is a document of some length, it was thought advisable that it be communicated in two or three weekly numbers.

Very respectfully yours, C. ADAMS. Newbury, Vt., July 14, 1838.

REPORT ON EDUCATION. Adopted by the New Hampshire Conference, at Dan-ville, Vt., July, 1838.

In offering their Report on Education, your Committee feel themselves happy in being able to report so favorable a condition of all the schools patronized

The inquiry may now that kind of slavery be said to have been more favorable for the school, do you consider sinful? It slaveholding which in some important respects, than any preceding year. is voluntary on the part conster, and by which Very great efforts have been made to improve the the man is made an artimerchandize for the character of the school, and to increase its influence benefit of the holder, is, inceivable circumstances, and usefulness, it is believed that these efforts have and usefulness are the senon, and to increase its induced that these efforts have and usefulness that it is believed that these efforts have not been entirely unsuccessful. The morals and believe that any kind ery can be justified in with few exceptions, uncommonly favorable, and

they have for the most part, evinced a strong attachment to the interests of the Seminary.

Whole No. 460.

The institution, during the last year, has enjoyed the labors of only three regular teachers, two ninles and one female; and it will be perceived that so slender a board of teachers, cannot be considered adequate for an institution of this character. The attempt on the part of so few teachers to perform the multifarious duties connected with the department of instruction, cannot fail to bring a very heavy burden upon those teachers, while, at the same time, the duties themselves must be inadequately performed. It is hoped, however, that circumstances will author-

ize the trustees to annex another teacher to the pre-sent board for the ensuing year.

Great efforts are made that the instruction at this school should be, so far as it goes, eminently tho-rough and fully satisfactory. The public are aware that this school has enjoyed, the past year, a refreshing season of revival, and the state of religion has, for many months, been prosperous and encouraging. On the whole, it is confidently anticipated, that the Newbury Seminary will answer the benevolent end of its establishment, and by the blessing of Heaven, be made instrumental of great good.

2, S. Newmarket Seminary. This institution, it will be recollected, was taken under the patronage of the Conference two years ago. It is under the care of a Preceptor and Preceptress, and is represented as in a tolerably flourishing condition. Notwithstanding some adverse circumstances, the reputation and success of the school are thought to be on the advance. The average number of scholars has been increasing through the last year, and the income from tuition alone is sufficient for the most part, to meet the current expenses of the school. Additions have been made within the year, to the library and apparatus, and, as will appear from the report of its trustees more and extensive improvements are in contemplation. It is to be hoped that this infant institution will continue to flourish, and that it will grow up to be of great benefit to the Church and the community.

3. Wesleyan University. Of the Wesleyan University, the first and the only Methodist College in New England, it becomes your Committee briefly to

This institution, as is well known, commenced its operations in 1830; and it must be truly gratifying to its friends to contemplate the progress and success it has already realized. We are surprised that a collegiate institution so young, and so moderately endowed, should thus early occupy so respectable a standing among the colleges of the country. Already, it appears, are its graduates found occupying the important stations of Professors in Colleges-principals and teachers in important seminaries of learning and ministers of the Gospel. The libraries and apparatus of the University are highly respectable, while as to the ability and success of the department of instruction, there seems to be but one account, and that of the most favorable character. In conclusion, there cannot be a doubt, that the Wesleyan University commends itself to the prayers and blessings of this oody and is worthy of our influence for its continued and increased prosperity.

[To be continued.]

PRESIDENT EDWARDS ON SLAVERY. President Edwards of Andover, delivered an anti-slave. ry discourse at Andover, of which a correspondent has given us the following sketch. Although the professors of Andover do not connect themselves with any party on this

subject, yet it is important that slaveholders and their apologists should know that they are opposed to slavery, and believe the Bible condemns it Andover, April 11th, 1838. Ma. Editor,-I am pleased to

President Edwards gave a thorough abolition discourse in the Seminary chapel last Sabbath, from Col. 4: 1. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal?" After making a few preliminary observations, he proceeded to the consideration of the subject of the text under the following

1. It is injustice in masters to treat their servants as beasts of burden. They are rational beings made in the image of God.

2. It is injustice in masters to treat their servants as "things and chattels"—to hold them as property. This is taking from them not simply their property and their time, but themselves. 3. It is injustice to hinder servants from reading the Bible and assembling together on the Sabbath. God has commanded them so to do, and he who prevents it, places himself between the servant and the

performance of his duties towards his God. 4. It is injustice to sell them, to deprive them of their wives and children, and thus to break up the so-

I once heard a clergyman publicly state before an assembly of ministers, that he bought and sold men and women, and had no qualms of conscience at all upon the subject. This is the great crying sin of our country, and it is the duty of all ministers especially to examine into the nature of it. The conscience of thousands in the land is now bleeding upon the subject. Some are for stifling its voice: but it cannot be done. Conscience will speak out, and so speak that the whole nation will hear and act.

5. It is injustice to withhold from servants their wages. Every man has an inalienable right to the fruits of his own toil.—This is the voice of inbred nature. It is injustice to withhold their wages in part as well as in whole, or to delay paying them when

6. It is injustice to overwork servants-to deny them a sufficient quantity of wholesome food—time for sleep and relaxation—for the improvement of the mind and the heart. No earthly considerations whatever will justify one in withholding from his servants these privileges."

Our correspondent sdds.—This is but an imperfect skeleton of the sermon, but I presume it is sufficiently full to give you a correct idea of the sentiments of the worthy President upon the momentous subject of slavery. All that we ask, is, that he will pursue the same decided course in regard to this sin that he has done in regard to intemperance. If there was need of associations, the sending forth of lecturers, and the circulation of papers through the length and breadth of the land, to give the death-blow to the monster intemperance, how much more urgent is the call for the combination of the influence of the virtuous and philanthropic in every possible way, to destroy the hydra-headed monster, slavery?—N. E.

A man can find much amusement in the Biblevariety of prudential instruction-abundance of sublimity and poetry; but if he stops there, he stops short of the great end. The grand secret in the study of the Scriptures is to discover Jesus Christ therein, "the way, the truth, and the life."—Cecil.

We ought not to attempt to draw down or submit the mysteries of God to our own reason; but the contrary, raise and advance our reason to the divine truth.

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WESTMORELAND AND CHESTERFIELD CIR-CUIT, N. H.

Ba. Brown,-The Lord has visited this circuit in mercy. More than forty have been converted and reclaimed during the past conference year. Thirty-six of that number have connected themselves with us, and are, with few exceptions, prospering in their Christian course. Some have united with us by letter, and others who experienced religion in years past, have now done their duty, by joining the church. In fine, a retrospect of the past calls for gratitude, and is a source of encouragement for the Yours in love, E. B. Morgan.

There is much in the following communication worthy of attention. We commend the introductory paragraph to the notice of some of those who should be, but are not, our correspondents. The fourth paragraph is probably intended for our abolitionist brethren, and to its closing prayer they will doubtless respond a hearty Amen.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] Mobile, Ala. Conf., June 26.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I believe that no report of the state of the Church, and the interests of Methodism in this city, has been published for years past; this is, to some extent to be ascribed to the cheerless fact, that we have not been favored with sweeping and extensive revivals of religion, but more properly to the disinclination of the preachers to write. Long silence on all the spiritual movements of our Church, and of that humble measure of prosperity with which God has been pleased to distinguish us, has perhaps discouraged some of the friends of our Zion in this city. I have been frequently asked, Why is nothing ever said, in the Advocate, of our Church, Sabbath school, Missionary societies, &c.? Is no interest of our Church worthy of a place in our papers? Would nothing that we are doing provoke others to love and to good works? I think so; and with this hope alone I write this communication.

Methodism in Mehile is in the incomm

Methodism in Mobile is in its infancy. A few ears ago this was a missionary station. We have years ago this was a missionary station. We have never been visited with a general revival of religion, yet there has been, and is still, a gradual growth in numbers, and increase of picty, and conformity to the rules and usages of our Church, and now (to God be the praise for it) our society would suffer nothing from a strict comparison with any of which I have been honored with the pastoral charge. We have a white membership of about two hun-

Ared, and a colored society numbering nearly three hundred. They worship in a separate house, where they are regularly served with the Gospel and the sa-craments. They meet in class, leaders' meetings are held specially for them, and their tickets are renewed quarterly for their admission to love least and sacra-ment. There is a Sunday school among them, large, orderly and flourishing. They are prosperous, con-

tented and happy.

I have been thus minute for the benefit of those brethren who oppose us most, and know the least about us. The Lord give them a zeal according to

But I fear I shall be too lengthy. One other subject I would advert to;—the interest and efforts of our people here in behalf of the cause of missions. We have three missionary societies in our Church the male, female, and the juvenile. A considerable interest is kept up by devoting the first Monday evening of every month to reading missionary notices, giving such other information as we may possess, and fervent prayer for the blessing of God on the efforts of the Church to evangelize the world. The male missionary society holds quarterly meetings, at which several short and appropriate addresses are made by raining for more extensive usefulness in the cause of God. This plan, I think, will have a fine effect in keeping up an interest, and giving information on the subject of missions. The female missionary society is doing well. The cause of God never suffers by being confided to those gentle spirits, who were ist at the cross and first at the sepulchre of their Saviour. I think, hard and difficult as the times are, these societies will raise one thousand dollars this Yours, &c.

W. MURBAH. Millington, Phila. Conf., July 3.

DEAR BRETHREN,—We are happy to communicate the pleasing intelligence that we have had a glorious revival of religion at this place; a beautiful church has recently been built and dedicated to the worship of the one living and true God. The revival commenced at the quarterly meeting, which was protracted, and resulted in the conversion of many souls: as the fruit of the meeting fifty were added to the Church, and we trust the revival is continuous, and that we shall yet reap the fruit of a still more abun-JAS. L. HOUSTON.

[From the Southern Christian Advocate.] CUMBERLAND RIVER MISSION.

To this field of labor I was appointed at the last Tennessee Conference. The design of the appointment was to make an effort to form a standing and regular mission for the benefit of the slave population, extending up and down the Cumberland River, from Nashville (not including the African Church in the city, that being embraced in the station,) wherever I uld find an open door to preach to the colored peo-

I have, with but little difficulty, been able already to form a circuit of twelve appointments, where these people are regularly supplied with the means of grace. Five of these appointments are on week days. I am happy to say that so favorably disposed are many of the owners to this glorious cause, that they cheerfully suspend all the business of their farms, and come with their servants to Church in the midst of the most pressing season of the year. In several neighborhoods my congregations are very large, even in the week days. There are at all the above-mentioned appointments, excepting two, societies, containing about three hundred members. A few have been converted, and many more are seeking redemption in the blood of Jesus. The prospect for doing good is

very flattering. It is proper to remark that in many neighborhoods I find deeply devoted colored persons who have been converted through the instrumentallity of our ministers; for, although heretofore regular missions have not been established in many instances in Middle Tennessee for the special benefit of the slaves, yet our itinerant and local preachers have not been alto gether neglectful of the high claims which the blacks hold upon them, as the ministers of Jesus Christ. It. ent, however, that owing to the complicated duties of our preachers on their regular work, they cannot devote that attention to the interests of the slaves which their circumstances demand. I will remark that an effectual door is open in this country to preach the gospel to the slaves—and all we have to do is to go forth in the spirit of our divine Master, and thousands of them will soon be saved from their sins. The slaveholders in this country are humane, feed and clothe their servants well, and many of them are very anxious to have them preached to by missionaries appointed to that exclusive work.

Yours, &c. J. RAINS.

How many live in the world, as useless as if they never had been born! They pass through life like a bird through the air, and leave no trace behind them; waste the prime of their days in deliberating what

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE PACIFICATION MEASURE IN THE N. H. CONFERENCE

under

BR. BROWN .- Please insert the following co And oblige, tion in the Herald. D. I. ROBINSON.

In N. H. Annual Conterence, neld in Danville, Vt., Seen it so who was petty calm and self-possessed, July 9, 1838, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Sixty-two preachers present signed them at the time, and the rest appended their names afterward. They are all preachers, and over ninety of them, members of the N. H. Conference. Resolved, That, though we are for "peace with all men," provided we can have it on proper principles; yet we are fully of the opinion, that the articles of pacification, or "common ground," as they have been called, which have been before the N. England and Maine Conference.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the abolition brethren

ences, will be productive of contention, rather than

Resolved, That we recommend to all Methodist Abolionists, throughout the country, both in the ministry and embership, to "live in peace" with all their opponents, far as possible, but to have nothing to do with the

bove mentioned compromise.

Resolved, That we append our names to the foregoing resolutions; and that the editors of Zion's Herald, Zion's Watchman, and the Maine Wesleyan Journal, be respectfully requested to publish them in their respective

papers.	and markets	
Jared Perkins,	Geo. Putnam,	M. Newhall,
Eleazer Wells,	A. E. Button.	Wm. Blake,
Guy Beckley,	Caleb Dustin,	E. Brown,
J. F. Adams,	A. C. Smith,	O. G. Smith,
C. D. Cahoon,	I. D. Rust,	L. H. Gordon,
S. Chamberlin,	Solomon Gleason	Moses Chase,
Jas. Templeton,	Jacob Stevens,	Lewis Hill,
Jona, Hazelton,	W. D. Cass,	Jacob Gove,
Daniel Field,	G. W. Stearns,	Zeb Twitchell
D. I. Robinson,	Elenzer Jordan,	E. Adams,
C. R. Harding,	W. J. Kidder,	Chs. Ofin,
E. J. Scott,	Henry Nutter,	Samuel Norris,
Enos Putnam,	A. K. Howard,	N. Howe,
N. Martin,	James Smith,	C. Leonard,
Perez Mason,	Nathan Howard,	
Silas Green,	S. A. Cushing,	S. Sias,
L. D. Barrows,	E. D. Trickey,	H. Drew,
Moses Lewis,	W. H. Brewster,	
J. H. Patterson,	J. L. Shson,	C. Cowing,
G. F. Wells,	D. S. Dexter,	James Dow,
J. B. H. Norris,	Lyman Wing,	J. H. Stevens,
Elijah Mason,	M. Quimby,	J. Jones,
H. Garnsey,	S. Prescott,	E. Copeland,
J. McCaine,	Wm. Peck,	W. McCoy,
Sam'l, Hoyt,	John Smith,	C. Fales,
S. P. Williams,	E. R. Downes,	D. Wilcox,
C. L. McCurdy,	R. Dearborn,	P. N. Granger,
J. M. Young,	J. L. Smith,	L. D. Blodgett,
F. T. Daly,	R. Bedford,	Win. M. Man,
Jonas Scott,	N. W. Scott,	A. T. Bullard,
Amos Kidder,	Elihu Scott,	J. Smith, 2d.
A. P. Brigham,		N. Culver,
W. H. Hatch,	S. Kelley,	W. C. Willard,
John Gould,	Ira Beard,	R. H. Spaulding
D D	C D II.	A I Constand

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

G. B. Huston,

R. H. Spaulding,

A. J. Copeland.

LETTER TO REV. O. SCOTT. DEAR BROTHER SCOTT,-I should not address you in this public manner, were it not to correct an error which you have publicly committed. In Zion's Watchman of July 7, you have published my name n connexion with Br. Cox's "pacification bill." This you have done without due authority. I know you nal. But since you took the liberty, in copying from that paper, to leave off of the list of those who signed the parification instruments of ed the pacification instrument, the names of those, who authorized you to attach them to the other side, why did you not leave off mine also, as one not to be attached to either side. I told you, before we parted at Boston, that probably Br. Cox would from what I last said to him, consider himself authorized to attach my name to the list of yeas, but that I had written to him not to make any such use of my name.
This statement from me was of course as good auhority for leaving off my name from the list of yeas, and putting it nowhere, as any you had for leaving off several others and attaching them to the nays. That you had authority to do the latter I do not doubt, and that you had equal authority to do the former is and that you had equal anthorny to do the following that your just as clear, and justice certainly required it at your hands—you have therefore done me injustice by an omitting it. I do not attribute this however, to an the first sentence of the first sentence of

thank you. You have not marked me as an antibolitionist, a backslider, nor a neutral. I am glad to be perverted by an 🔊 to our sympathies in behalf you are willing still to acknowledge me as an aboli- of every felon who is afortunate as to be caught in than to be considered the friend of the immediate, universal and entire abolition of slavery. I am not sure, however, that you have done all the history. sure, however, that you have done all the brethren equal justice in your classification of their names, and I will here take the liberty of pointing out the cases in which I think you have not

Brs. Francis Dane, and E. B. Bradford, I apprehend will not thank you for making them abolitionsts; and Brs. Reuben Ransom, Nathan Paine, Wm. nith, J. O. Deane, Charles Noble, Jonathan Cady, Ralph W. Allen, Thos. Ely, Silas Leonard and Asa titia. viles, will not feel very highly gratified with being placed on the list of neutruls; and furthermore I sensibility, which indus them, the moment a person is brought under the commation of the laws, to feel an Brownson, and D. S. King would have been better leased to have been considered abolitionists. Now do not believe that you intended to treat these prethren ill, but it furnishes proof of the necessity of

The most mischievous infirmity among us is a disposition not to make allowance for the infirmities of and children of my neador's, and of all the good, honeach other. We are too apt to set that down to a bad est, industrious and parable citizens, whose nightly rest each other. We are too apt to set that down to a bad intention, which is alone attributable to a mere infirmity of our nature. Now if we could only learn to consider one another's infirmities, and respect each other's motives, it would do infinitely more toward other's motives, it would be infinitely more toward other's motives. consider one another's infirmities, and respect each other's motives, it would do infinitely more toward bringing about a pacification, than all the "pacification bills" which the wise and good men of the east are capable of preparing. But so long as there a disposition among us to charge each other's acts o evil motives, the signing of these pacification terms, will be a mere rope of sand. Let us then learn, when we would estimate the character of a brother's act, o consider what his peculiar infirmity is. For intance, if a brother in speaking of the acts of others deviates slightly from what is fact, or uses stronger erms than are warrantable, let us set it down to his natural carelessness, instead of charging him with falsehood or intentional abuse. When a brother treats you contrary to the rules of common courtesy, let us set it down to his want of opportunity to learn those rules, or to his inaptness to learn, and not to a design to insult us. When we see a brother vacillating from side to side, just as he feel the stronger influence, let us sit it down to his natural want of independence and tion which endeared it to the Roman prince, to be found firmness, and not call him a backslider or an apostate. in it at present. It is, indeed, he most wretched congre When a brother sees evil where there is none, and suspects every movement as having a sinister design, let us set down to a vivid and fruitful imagination, rather than suppose the brother captions or designing. When a brother is taken by surprise and commits an error, let us set it down to the state of his nerves and his want of self-possession, rather than to an intention to do wrong. And here I have an intention to do wrong. And here I have an intention to do wrong. And here I have an intention to do wrong.

ference at its last sess Your resolutions took the Bishop by surprise—was not expecting them—he had determined to tathe steamboat for Portland that afternoon at haist six o'clock—the journal must be completed signed before he left—he knew there was no tito spare for any business except what was actuallecessary, and he supposed, a At an adjourned meeting of the "Preachers' Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society," within the bounds of the N. H. Annual Conference, held in Danville, Vt.,

ment of hurry and eament.

Let us, dear brothery to be more careful, more deliberate, more couns, more kind, and more tender of the feelings reputations of each other. This I think we can and make no compromise with sin. There is thing more, against I think we should gi ourselves-and that is, the Resolved, That in our opinion, the abolition brethren who signed those articles, have sacrificed in a great degree, both their principles and measures.

Resolved. That we reject the "common ground" document, as defective in principle, and as likely to produce unent, as defective in principle, and as likely to produce on slavery and abolit I heard a brother declaim-discard instead of peace. ing at a high rate abthe abolitionists voting from party motives in thee of Br. O. Scott. I asked him what evidence had that they voted in that case from party mot. He replied, that the unanimity of their votings evidence. Well, said I, was there a single ince in which an anti-abolitionist voted in favof Br. Scott. He acknowledged that there whot. Well, said I, there was not a vote taken in Scott's case, in which the abo litionists were not ded; if, therefore, according to your own position, nimity proves that party mo-tives governed the ng, where will the condemna-tion fall? on the anolitionists or the abolitionists tion fall? on the antoittonists or the anonthonists —the former wereminous, and the latter were not. I mention thi show how easy it is for people to be mistaken, how much mischief may result from such miss. I would not harbor the thought that a bre voted from party motives, much less make it a ect of declamation, in a group of friends. But theor, I will admit, must also

of friends. But the set down to some inity.
Yours, for suffering slave,
P. CRANDALL.

Fall River, July 918.

BOSTON, WEDSDAY, JULY 25, 1838

ZION'HERALD.

The editor is a under the necessity of pleading his illness, as alology for any lack of editorial natter this week.

CAMEETING.

It will be seen, by rence to the notice in anothe column, that the bretten the city have made arrangenents for conveyancend accon modation at the Camp-Meeting to be held atham on the 8th of August, and that in these arranges our country friends are not orgotten. It is desir that those who intend to go, hould give the subjectarly attention, and give infor nation to the committhat ample provision may be made for all.

It is expected that hee ing will be very fully at tended. The halloweson that was enjoyed last year is not forgotten, and ma spirit longs again to retire to the " consecrated gro there under the broad canopy of heaven to raise theyer of penitence, the song praise, and the shout cultation, and to listen to the voice of exhortation, pag the trembling sinner to the ark of safety, leading thirsting spirit to the fountain of refreshing waters, sening before the humble be-liever " the king's high of holiness."

How joyful with thwning light to hear the notes of praise and prayer as making the forest vocal with the ascriptions of the fall and gladdening even heaven with the penitent oriso new born souls. How sweet in the mellow eve to s the darkening twilight, and isten as the balmy brebears onward and upward the tones of many voices ling in the full chorus that swells to the skies. Scenes will sanctify the affections and melt the hear hey recall the feelings of the poet, when he sung

"How sweet in theing of faith to repair To the garden w Mary delighted to rove."

But you have done me one act of justice for which thank you. You have not marked me as an anti-be a "terror to evil do" but if the popular feeling is temptation is before his ill be occupied by the probability of escape, and thetributions of justice will be regarded as the child rege the threatenings of the fickle and too indulgent pare. It were better that the laws were all repealed, and we adopt the "No human government" principathan thus to make the salutary restrictions of civil governent a dead letter. Fiat Jus-

> "There seems to be the minds of some, a morbid means to release him is their operation. I feel for the unfortunate and unprincled, whose conduct has brought them under the condention of the laws. I would give them any relief, do the any good in my power; but I confess that my stronge sympathies take a different direction. I think of mytile and children, of the wives

> POur renders will so doubt recognize in the following communication, the hand of a former correspondent of the Herald. Wepublished the first communication last week. Our readers cannot fail to gather much interesting information from his graphic sketches, which he modestly styles " Straps."

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. .

La Citie-Rencontre with a Militaire-The Morgue and Suicides-Notre Dame.

WEDNESDAY. Started the morning for Notre Dame the most remarkable temple in Paris. It stands on an island in the midst of the Seite, called the "Citie." This island included the ancient Bris, what Julian called his "dear Lutitia." There is litte, however, of the fascina gation of buildings in Paris, wih nothing to redeem it but the public buildings, such as Jotre Dame, the Palais de Justice, &c.

After walking along the prth side of the river, stepped over the bridge to cros to the island. Soldiers nstance in my mind's eye, just in point. It is the city, that I gave no heed to then, and seeing already the case of the Bishop refusing to put to vote your reso-lutions, at the closing up of the business of the Con-

my return. He was evidently irritated, as if suspecting we have a high opinion of the art of dentistry properly me disposed to escape the petty annoyance of a toll-box. Practised, although we are aware that much prejudice and, I thought, took me for an Englishman; for the veriest exists, especially among country places against it, on acmenial in the country delights in venting the national count of the frequent impositions which have been pracspleen against John Bull. I explained to him that, being tised upon them by bungling quacks, who "palm them, a stranger, and knowing that the other bridges were mostly free, I did not suspect the necessity of a fee there; advertisements, &c., but who in reality possess neith but the brow of the old veteran did not relax until I add-ed, "Je suis un Americare des Etats Unis." "I am a large share of each. This book gives the requisite in an American from the United States." I had expe- formation, if the teeth are good, how they may be preserved. rienced before, the advantage of my national name, and ed so; if bad, how they may be prevented from becoming knew its power with a French soldier. His eyes grew worse; and if you have none at all, how you may acquire bright, and clapping his hand on my shoulder, he ex-claimed, "Vive l'Amerique et liberte!" "Long live ache. America and liberty." It may be he had fought in our The incorruptible mineral teeth, made by Stockton

chapel, I observed a small stone edifice standing on a and Kayolin. These substances are pulverized, himse projection of the quay. Numbers were passing in and with water, and then formed into a soft mass similarly out with marked interest in their countenances. I en- moist clay, from which the teeth are shaped; they am tered, and looking through a glass partition, saw extending then melted, forming a dense compound, harder than glass, ing upon them to keep them from decomposition as long sequently to an offensive odor. possible. I was conscious, immediately, that I was in the famous Morgue of Paris, of which I had heard and the subject, which we have ever seen. read-a municipal provision for suicides! The Morgue is designed for the exposure of persons found dead, that their friends may recognize and claim them. Many of the persons thus exposed may have come to their deaths by accidents, but most are understood to be the victims of suicide. In no other community under heaven, is selfdestruction so common as in the brilliant, gay and supposed cheerful community of France. No less than 1800 suicides occur annually, according to the official statistics, and how many more which are not known to the public One sixth of these (300) are committed within the department of the Metropolis. It is a coincidence which might horses, and for the assault, nine dollars and costs. The be expected, that the same proportion of illegitimate births and of suicides occur in this department. There are 70,000 illegitimate births in France annually, and one sixth of these are in the department of the Siene. Indeed, were it not for the great mortality among the children deposited at the "Hopitals des enfans trouves," one third of the whole population of this immense city would be illegitimate. Vice and misery are inseparable. Leaving this place of horror, I soon stood before the

majestic front of Notre Dame, the pride of Paris. No pen can describe the confused, and yet profound impressions which the Gothic grandeur and endless variety of ornament in these old piles produce on the mind. The interior is still more sublime than the outside. The galleries, pillars, cornices, floor are all stone in these chapels, and the long colonnade vista of white pillars, whose eno mous thickness is rendered slight by their aspiring height, the dazzling display of the altar utensils, the smoking incense and lighted tapers, the magnificent pictures, the scattered worshippers, here and there kneeling on the marble floors in prayer, and appearing in contrast with the surrounding dimensions, small as infants, the solemn sound of your footsteps, and the "dim religious light" which streaks down among the pillars like rainbow hues from the stained glass of the windows, all produce a poetical influence on the mind of even the protestant spectator, which will make his spirit, if not his knees, how down with the superstitious around him. I ascended its old, weather-worn towers. They are very lofty; large, six story houses stand around, but look like small sheds from these elevated summits. The amphitheatre of hills which surround the city form a beautiful picture when seen from this point of view, and the impressions which crowd the mind while standing on these venerable pinacles, give additional effect to the light. Centuries have swept their desolating course with harmlessness over these old towers, and the eyes of numerous generations have looked upon them as they have passed along to their graves, but they still stand sublime in their strength, and will be seen by hundreds of generations to come. A product of the dark ages, Notre Dame continues to stand in its collossal dimensions, its darkened hues and stained glass, an impersonation of the singular, the mysterious times which produced it-a guardian genius, looking down for ages upon the mass below.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE HEART. I know thee not, thou strange, mysterious thing,

A thousand tones can vibrate from each string, Which round thee twines. Yet cold and lone, within thy secret cell, Thou gird'st thyself, in bitterness to dwell,

When hope declines. Now joyous, gladsome, in thy wayward dreams, A ray of sunshine gaily o'er thee gleams A fitful ray-

Brilliant, but fading-flashing broad and high, The blue flame dances o'er the evening sky, Then wings its way.

Now like to incense from its golden cup, A song of praise pours from thy viewless harp. A sacred song, Such as in fields of pure, ethereal light

Of starry flowers, and gems, and streamlets bright, May float along. Now doubting, breaking, struggling to be free, Asking a boon, then casting it away,

Leaning on reeds-Trusting to earth, yet learning to receive What earth alone is always sure to give, But treacherous meeds.

Oh! thou art mystery itself, defined, Strange, eddying whirlpool of the restless mind, Made but to feel:

To feel and send forth tears, to scorn and pray, Then laugh to see the fabric melt away, Which fancy weaves.

Loving, and blessing, pouring out a tide Of deep affection, which we fain would hide, Yet cannot stay; Our choicest, brightest, dearest gems, unasked,

Upon the cold and turbid tide are cast, And borne away. Oh human heart! Unsanctified by One Who sought to ture thee from a fearful doom,

And fix the eye On one bright star, amid this murky gloom, Which shines undaunted, even through the tomb, Up to the sky. Without this grace thy veering course is lost,

And billow over billow wildly tossed, But bears thee on, Not nearer to the shore where sorrows cease, But downward, downward, where the star of peace

Has never shown. Lincoln, Me., June 21.

BURDELL ON TEETH .- Gould and Newman of New them is such as distance cannot cool or time erase. By York city, have published in two parts, a work on this the request of Br. True, I had the pleasure of speaking of highly important subject, embracing observations on the the things of the kingdom in "John street," the place structure, physiology, anatomy and diseases of the teeth; memorable as the cradle of Methodism. On Sunday coll part first, by Harvey Burdell, M. D., and part second, by trary to my expectation, I was invited to preach in the John Burdell, Dentist, with drawings and illustrations.

interesting to those who value sound teeth, whether for the evening I was urged to supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green their beauty or for the supply the pulpit in Green the supply the their beauty, or for the comfort of being saved from one street, but declined. I said, contrary to my expectation

Philadelphia, are said very far to surposs any of Europe In walking along the quays of the "Citie," toward the an manufacture. They are composed of telspar, quart, on inclined planes, the naked bodies of men and women, These are infinitely superior to animal teeth which were bloated and half putrified. Water dripped from the ceil- formerly used, and which were subject to decay, and con-

We recommend the work as decidedly the best upo

CRUELTY TO Horses .- A truckman was fined, a fee days since in this city, for abusing his horses. He tries with two horses to get a heavy load of wood up Hancock street, which is quite steep, but failing, he fell to whip ping his horses in a most cruel manner. A gentlemen who lived opposite, went out and remonstrated with him but the truckman selzed him by the collar, and told hi to " mind his own business." A complaint was entered at the Police Court, and he was fined for abusing his load was afterward taken up the hill with three horses,

STEAM-BOAT LAW.

After the first of October next, by an act passed at the late session of Congress, all owners of steam-boats a required to take out a license from the collector or su veyor of the port where the boat is enrolled, under penalty of \$500, for which the boat is liable. The boat must be inspected every twelve months, and her boiler and machinery every six months, by inspectors appoint by the District Judge, who are required to certify wheth er the hull and boilers are sound and safe.

The owners and masters are required to employ a com petent number of experienced and skilful engineers, and n case of neglect so to do, will be held responsible for all damages to the preperty or any passenger on board, which may be occasioned by an explosion of the boiler or derangement of the machinery.

Whenever any steam vessel is stopped, for taking in a

lischarging passengers or cargo, or for any other purpose it is required that the safety valve shall be opened for the discharge of steam, so that it may be kept down as near as is practicable, to what it is when the boat is unde headway, under penalty of \$200 for every offence .-Steamboats on the lakes not exceeding 200 tons, are re quired to have two long boats or yawls, each competer to carry 20 persons at least; and larger vessels, at least three long boats of equal or greater dimensions, under penalty of \$300 for every failure.

Steamboats, both on the lakes and on the sea, are required to be provided with a fire engine, with hose m suction hose, capable of being worked on every voyage; also to have iron rods or chain . instead of wheel or til ropes, under penalty of \$300 for each fuilure Boats running between sun-set and sun-rise, are required to have one or more signal lights, under penalty of \$200 All penalties may be sued for and recovered in the District or Circuit Courts, in the name of the United States, on half to the use of the informer, or it may be prosecuted for by indictment.

Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board such boat, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his duties, the life of any person i destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction thereof, before the Circuit Court, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years. In all suits against proprietors for injuries arising to person or property from the bursting of the boiler, the collapse of the flue, or other injurious escape of steam, the fact of such bursting, collapse, or in jurious escape of steam, shall be taken as full prima facie evidence to charge the defendant or those in his emnegligence has been committed by him or them.

We rejoice, that at length, a beginning is made in legislation on this important subject, and though the present law is said to be defective in some points, we have no doubt it will prove a foundation on which a perfect and well matured system of regulation may be speedily established. This law is the result of the destructive accidents of the past year, all of which have been caused by gross carelessness and misconduct, and by which thousands of lives have been lost; all of which might have been saved, had a proper system of responsibility been introduced a few years ago.

West Bradford, Yorkshire, England,) May 28th, 1838.

BR. BROWN,-It is now about six weeks since I wa seated with you in the Wesleyan Committee Room, enjoying a friendly chat, and listening to your criticism on a new poem put into your hands for inspection; and now a distance of more than three thousand miles separates us. You are perhaps, poring over some original manuscript and preparing it for the press, and I sitting in the roo where I first looked upon the light, and breathed the vital air, in the very room where the evenings of my boyhood were spent in innocent play, and the first lessons were printed by a fond mother upon my infant heart.

After I left you I visited my brother, and had the goo providence to find a gentleman from the vicinity of my native home who was going there on a visit, o we joined in company, and passed down the Providence River in the splendid steamer Massachusetts for New York. She is a fine vessel, with berths for perhaps two hundred people; but after she had left the wharf the Bar was opened, and after supper the tables were arranged, and soon five of six companies were playing cards or cherquers. To see the tables no one would have supposed that it was a time of great pressure in the money market. As the evening advanced the interest increased, men spoke louder, and as some seemed to grow merrier, others grew more sad, till sleep, the poor man's friend, closed up the doors designed by nature to be the avenue of sound, and put me quietly to rest. At seven next morning we landed in New York, and soon I experienced the welcome greeting of our beloved brother, Rev. Charles K. True, together with his amiable and devoted lady. The kindness and hospitality of this family are such as merit the highest praise. He is a true son of New England, and it is im possible to feel as a stranger at his house. I must say that the esteem and gratitude excited in my heart for church in Eighteenth street and Bedford street, where I The reader will see that such a book must be highly had the pleasure of worshipping with the brethren. of the most disagreeable aches with which man is afflicted. I supposed, that no abolitionist would have access to the

JULY 25, 1838. pulpits in the city, and being known as led that I should not be invited. I t of the New York preachers on the "es ere not fully understood in the east. Y

inconsistency in their course, for although this is well, for it excites discussion, and d ces truth, and after all that has been said find them-those with whom I conversed, quainted with the principles of abolitionis at the north; and whatever may be the t measures, yet their principles are not sue with those of the south. If I understand consider slavery as wrong in the abstract, circumstances over which they have the principle of some of the New York oppose the abolitionists, is just the re slavery is not in itself sinful, (by slavery ing property in man.) but that the circum ed with slavery at the south, are such as and the ground of their opposition to ab-gues beyond the Bible, is saying that s sinful. Such are their views, as far as nity to ascertain. I think when the vi ists are better known, the opposition v may the time soon arrive, when on this ject we shall see eye to eye, and work in the extension of Christianity and the those who are in bonds, until that syste America the reproach of the nations which exposes it in a peculiar manner of God, shall be done away. Having engaged a passage in the pa

America, we left the shores of Ameri May, accompanied by the Siddons, James, for London, and the steamer S The fact of our starting in company w packets, as also with the steamer, led every effort would be made, to make The first day the wind was light and the ant, which gave us an opportunity of we left it behind. Truly the works of so grand as when you stand as it were and sea, as the sun goes down in the w last beams through the trees or reflects cliff, the fields clothed with verdure, th the breeze, the towering mountains and church steeple pointing upward to the cottage by the highway side, the hum dying on the ear; while on the other spread ocean resting in calm tranquilli its forming billows, and contending, as the boundary which God has given, o the burthen which is imposed upon it. wisdom and goodness of God are seen server will see at once, that these ag wants, increase our wealth, and adm fort, might easily be changed by their puny inhabitants of the world.

On the third day we lost sight of lan object of notice, and found ourselves alone upon the great waters. And no visitor sea-sickness appeared on bo he was no respecter of persons. You poor, all felt his power, except those been before acquainted, and one man ed to have marked as an early victim I suffered extremely from it. When was led to look back to New Englar have been, by some great power, o peaceful shore and quiet and lovely scene of suffering and privation, I ventured on the waters more. One tendency to wean me from the sea w ference of the officers to the suffering I confess in this respect I was disappe the whole of our sickness we were relief from the captain or other office from the time we went on board to t shore, he never, to my knowledge, v although we had some who were sideles several females and children, w ter, when applied to for something b in time of sickness, answered in la sulting. For this insult and abuse, as the passengers generally were, character. Most of the crew were ve ed by their superiors, seemed perfect any who were pious, or were even unless a novel or something of the never was in company with so profe do I wish ever to be compelled to en

Another source of pain and grief cised by the officers towards the ci reserve for a future number. Yours affectionately,

ELLEN CLIFFORD; Or the Ger he author of the Palfreys. Boston B. Mussey. 1838.

This tale is founded upon the sen tic influence is the genius of Refe home." Ellen Clifford's mother w the grave, by the intemperance of which has stricken many an affecti wife down to the dust, after years o as no language can depict. Thro Ellen assisted by Clement Caldwell, terward became her husband, the reformed. The story is told in an leeply affecting, and conveys a shows what may be done to rest most miserable and hopeless wand virtue, whose case ever excited the and philanthropy.

COURSE OF STUI BR. BROWN,-I presume the (mittee of examination of candidates the next Conference, will excuse n for publication in the Herald, the C SUBJECTS FOR STUDY. Divi Christianity. 2. Attributes of 6 particularly the Character of Ci Man. 5. Redemption by Christ, of general atonement. 6. Repent Witness of the Spirit. 9. Sand verance. 11. Resurrection. 12 13. Future rewards and punished Sacraments, particularly baptism. ment, particularly our own. 1 Literature. 1. Grammar. 2. A. phy. 4. Rhetoric, especially Sacr 6. History. 7. Philosophy, Natur

Books on Divinity. Bible, Wesley's Sermons, Watson's The ley's Evidences of Christianity, Newton on the Prophecies, Fletch Depravity, Fletcher's Checks, Fis versy, Merritt and Fisk on Uni Wardlaw on Infant Baptism, Wats Notes, Clarke's Commentary, Wa hiem's Ecclesiastical History, Er Fathers, An Original Church of Paul, Smith's Lectures on the Sac Books on Literature. Smith Webster's Grammar, Emerson's A IULY 25, 1838.

its fosming billows, and contending, as if in anger, with

the boundary which God has given, or unwilling to bear

the burthen which is imposed upon it. Here the power,

wisdom and goodness of God are seen, while every ob-

wants, increase our wealth, and administer to our com-

he was no respecter of persons. Young or aged, rich or

been before acquainted, and one man whom death seem-

suffered extremely from it. When in that situation I

have been, by some great power, carried back to her

praceful shore and quiet and lovely villages, from the

sene of suffering and privation, I should never have

plef from the captain or other officers. As to the first

from the time we went on board to the time we came on

in time of sickness, answered in language the most in-

miting. For this insult and abuse, there was no cause

is the passengers generally were, of very respectable

COURSE OF STUDY, &c.

Ra. Brown,-I presume the Chairman of the Com-

the next Conference, will excuse me if I should furnish,

Particularly the Character of Christ. 4. Depravity of

erance. 11. Resurrection. 12. General Judgment.

14. Puture rewards and punishments. 14. Christian

Steraments, particularly baptism. 15. Church Govern-

ment, particularly our own. 16. Christian Ministry.

Literature. 1. Grammar. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Geogra-

phy. 4. Rhetorie, especially Sacred Rhetoric. 5. Logic.

Books on Divinity. Bible, Methodist Discipline

6. History. 7. Philosophy, Natural, Moral and Intellec-

for publication in the Herald, the Course of Study.

reserve for a future number.

and philanthropy.

Yours affectionately.

ouny inhabitants of the world.

g We have a high opinion of the art of dentistry properly practised, although we are aware that much prejudice exists, especially among country places against it, on account of the frequent impositions which have been practised upon them by bungling quacks, who "palm them. selves off upon the people, by means of recommendations, advertisements," &c., but who in reality possess neither the requisite knowledge, or skill for a profession requiring a large share of each. This book gives the requisite information, if the teeth are good, how they may be preserve ed so; if bad, how they may be prevented from becoming worse; and if you have none at all, how you may acquire a good set, sound and handsome, and which will never

The incorruptible mineral teeth, made by Stockton of Philadelphia, are said very far to surposs any of European manufacture. They are composed of felspar, quartz, and Kayolin. These substances are pulverized, mixed with water, and then formed into a soft mass similar to moist clay, from which the teeth are shaped; they are then melted, forming a dense compound, harder than glass, These are infinitely superior to animal teeth which were formerly used, and which were subject to decay, and consequently to an offensive odor.

We recommend the work as decidedly the best upon the subject, which we have ever seen.

CRUELTY TO HORSES .- A truckman was fined, a few days since in this city, for abusing his horses. He tried with two horses to get a heavy load of wood up Hancock street, which is quite steep, but failing, he fell to whipping his horses in a most cruel manner. A gentleman who lived opposite, went out and remonstrated with him, but the truckman selzed him by the collar, and told him to " mind his own business." A complaint was entered at the Police Court, and he was fined for abusing his horses, and for the assault, nine dollars and costs. The load was afterward taken up the hill with three horses,

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We rejoice, that at length, a beginning is made in legislation on this important subject, and though the present law is said to be defective in some points, we have no doubt it will prove a foundation on which a perfect and well matured system of regulation may be speedily established. This law is the result of the destructive accidents of the past year, all of which have been caused by gross carelessness and misconduct, and by which thousands of lives have been lost; all of which might have been saved, had a proper system of responsibility been introduced a few years ago.

West Bradford, Yorkshire, England,) May 28th, 1838.

Bn. Bnown,-It is now about six weeks since I was seated with you in the Weslevan Committee Room, enjoying a friendly chat, and listening to your criticism on a new poem put into your hands for inspection; and now a distance of more than three thousand miles separates us. You are perhaps, poring over some original manuscript and preparing it for the press, and I sitting in the room where I first looked upon the light, and breathed the vital air, in the very room where the evenings of my boyhood were spent in innocent play, and the first lessons were printed by a fond mother upon my infant heart.

After I left you I visited my brother, and had the good providence to find a gentleman from the vicinity of my native home who was going there on a visit, o we joined in company, and passed down the Providence River in the splendid steamer Massachusetts for New York. She is fine vessel, with berths for perhaps two hundred people ; but after she had left the wharf the Bar was opened, and after supper the tables were arranged, and soon five of six companies were playing cards or cherquers. To see the tables no one would have supposed that it was a time of great pressure in the money market. As the evening advanced the interest increased, men spoke louder, as as some seemed to grow merrier, others grew more sad, till sleep, the poor man's friend, closed up the doors designed by nature to be the avenue of sound, and put me quietly to rest. At seven next morning we landed in New York, and soon I experienced the welcome greeting of our beloved brother, Rev. Charles K. True, togeth with his amiable and devoted lady. The kindness and hospitality of this family are such as merit the highest praise. He is a true son of New England, and it is impossible to feel as a stranger at his house. I must say that the esteem and gratitude excited in my heart is ew them is such as distance cannot cool or time erase. By the request of Br. True, I had the pleasure of speaking of the the things of the kingdom in "John street," the place th; memorable as the cradle of Methodism. On Sunday conby trary to my expectation, I was invited to preach in the church in Eighteenth street and Bedford street, where I hly had the pleasure of worshipping with the brethren. for the evening I was urged to supply the pulpit in Green one street, but declined. I said, contrary to my expectation. ed. I supposed, that no abolitionist would have access to the

pulpits in the city, and being known as such, I had con- Geography, Whateley's Rhetoric and Logic, Porter's Hoted that I should not be invited. I think the views moletics, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus's Antiquities, of the New York preachers on the "exciting subject" Hall's and Worcester's History, Grund's, or Comstock's not fully understood in the east. Yet there is some Natural Philosophy, Upham's Intellectual Philosophy, is not turn in their course, for although they profess to Wayland's Elements of Moral Philosophy, Wardlaw's isconsistency in their course, for although they profess to Christian Ethics. Some of the above books are only to be his is well, for it excites discussion, and discussion advanaguth, and after all that has been said and written, I thoroughly. The candidate's own judgment will sugsad them-those with whom I conversed, -very little ac- gest the distinction.

inted with the principles of abolitionists, of our church | Examining Committee. DANIEL FILLMORE, Chairat the north; and whatever may be the tendency of their men, S. W. WILLSON, P. CRANDALL, A. U. SWINERencounter, yet their principles are not such as correspond TON, C. K. TRUE, J. T. BURRILL and E. OTHEMAN.

with those of the south. If I understand the South, they Candidates to be Examined. STEPHEN G. HILER, nsider slavery as wrong in the abstract, but justified by JR., Moses L. Scudder, William A. Clapp, Benj. stances over which they have no control. But McLouth, EPHRAIM CULVER, JR., WAREHAM S. he principle of some of the New York preachers, who CAMPBELL, GEO. MAY, GEO. F. POOL, Moses Stonopose the abolitionists, is just the reverse, viz: that DARD, WALTER WILKIE, MERRIT P. ALDERMAN, havery is not in itself sinful, (by slavery they mean hold- EDMUND A. STANDISH, HENRY TORBUSH.

ing property in man.) but that the circumstances connect- I would suggest to these brethren the importance of with slavery at the south, are such as render it sinful; applying themselves as closely to their studies as their and the ground of their opposition to abolition is, that it other duties will admit. They should remember that they pes beyond the Bible, is saying that slavery is in itself have but one year to complete their preparation for their inful. Such are their views, as far as I had an opportu- examination. May they come out of the furnace as nity to ascertain. I think when the views of abolition- bright as the class examined two years ago at Springfield, ists are better known, the opposition will cease. Oh! and as bright as the class examined one year ago at Nanmay the time soon arrive, when on this momentous sub- tucket would have done, if the furnace had been a little

ject we shall see eye to eye, and work together for God, hotter. in the extension of Christianity and the deliverance of And furthermore, I would, with all due deference, sugthose who are in bonds, until that system, which makes gest to our worthy chairman, whether it would not be America the reproach of the nations of the earth, and well to assign, as soon as convenient, to each member of which exposes it in a peculiar manner to the judgments the committee, his portion of the work. It will be necessary for the committee to be a little ahead of the can-Having engaged a passage in the packet ship North didates; and for one, I am not without my apprehensions, merica, we left the shores of America on the first of and would, therefore, like ample time. It may be thought May, accompanied by the Siddons, for Liverpool, St. that I am officious in this matter, but I will assure all conlames, for London, and the steamer Sirius, for Bristol, cerned, that, in furnishing the above for publication, I The fact of our starting in company with the opposition have been prompted alone by the deep interest I feel on pickets, as also with the steamer, led us to expect that the subject of a ministry fully qualified to meet the exievery effort would be made, to make the first arrival. gencies of the times. Every year's experience and ob-The first day the wind was light and the weather pleas- servation, strengthens the conviction in my mind, that mt, which gave us an opportunity of viewing the land as there is great room for improvement, and an improvement we left it behind. Truly the works of God never appear too that is actually called for, in our ministry. Faith is grand as when you stand as it were between the land necessary—that, we believe we have. Grace is necessaand sea, as the sun goes down in the west and throws its ry-that, if we have it not, is free, and we can be suphas beams through the trees or reflects it from some high plied at any time. What, therefore, remains to be securcliff, the fields clothed with verdure, the forest waving in ed by our toil, is SCIENCE, both sacred and profane. the breeze, the towering mountains and deep valleys, the Let us, therefore, heed the apostle's exhortation-" Study church steeple pointing upward to the sky, the humble to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needcottage by the highway side, the hum of the busy city oth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." dying on the ear; while on the other hand the wide 2 Tim. ii. 15. P. CRANDALL. preed ocean resting in calm tranquillity, or throwing up

CONVERT'S GUIDE.

Wesleyan University, July, 1838. MY DEAR BROTHER-On my way from Boston, looked through the little volume by Rev. T. Merritt, erver will see at once, that these agents to supply our which you have lately published. It appears to me well fert, might easily be changed by their great Author, to be suited to the objects proposed in the title-" The Convert's Guide and Preacher's Assistant." It is truly Wesstruments of his vengeance—to punish or destroy the leyan, as we might expect from the pen of the author, whose preaching and writing on practical and experimental On the third day we lost sight of land, and every other godlinesa are known to be deeply imbued with the Wesobject of notice, and found ourselves to all appearance

leyan principles and spirit. slope upon the great waters. And now the unwelcome This little volume says, in a plain and clear manner, risitor sea-sickness appeared on board, and like death many things which the faithful pastor finds himself oblipoor, all felt his power, except those with whom he had gated to say to almost every convert-and here these things are better said than most pastors are able to say ed to have marked as an early victim. For several days them. To circulate this work, therefore, in his charge, will aid the preacher in guiding the convert into duty and was led to look back to New England; and if I could holiness. Yours in much esteem.

W. FISK.

Rev. D. S. King.

The Treasurer of the Female Friendly Society, very entured on the waters more. One thing which had a tendency to wean me from the sea was the perfect indif- gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of fifty dollars, presented by the managers of the Juvenile Fragference of the officers to the sufferings of the passengers. I confess in this respect I was disappointed, having heard ment Society, being a part of the proceeds of a fair, held by them, on the 4th inst. much in praise of the New York packets. Through July 19, 1338. the whole of our sickness we were unable to obtain any

CLEAN TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH are of vastthere, he never, to my knowledge, visited our apartment, ly more importance than some people take them to be. Those who desire to procure or preserve them, we would although we had some who were sick all the voyage, as also several females and children, with us. And the lat. advise to use Dr. Church's Tooth Powder, advertised in another column. We think it the best we ever used. ler, when applied to for something by some of the ladies,

General Intelligence.

haracter. Most of the crew were very profune, and join-The Pulaski .- Mr. Lawson, see of by their superiors, seemed perfectly at liberty to abuse tunate vessel, has published in the Charleston papers a my who were pious, or were even seen reading a book, statement of his recollections and escape. It does not add any thing material to the accounts heretofore published, except in reference to the cause of the dispater. Merer was in company with so profane a crew before, nor We copy his explanation, in the hope that it may serve to I wish ever to be compelled to endure the same again. as a warning to the engineers and commanders of other Another source of pain and grief was the cruelty exer- steam vessels.

" With regard to the cause of the explosion, Mr. Lawcised by the officers towards the crew. But this I must son ascribes it to carelessness on the part of the 2d en-gineer, in leaving the blow cocks open, and thus letting the water escape from the boiler. Mr. Lawson supposes that when the 2d engineer discovered the situation things consequent on the escape of the water, he was agitated with fear, and instead of using the proper precaution of blowing off steam and putting out the fires, he attempted to remedy the error by immediately throwing ELLEN CLIFFORD : Or the Genius of Reform. By he author of the Palfreys. Boston : A. Tompkins and B. Mussey. 1838.

This tale is founded upon the sentiment that "Domestic influence is the genius of Reform, and its temple is Lawson thinks, the 2d engineer made baste to correct home." Ellen Clifford's mother was almost brought to his negligence, in fear that the chief engineer should him end discharge him.' And thus we which has stricken many an affectionate and once happy may add, through negligence in the first place, and igwife down to the dust, after years of such mental misery, to afterward, was probably produced this appalling catas-Ellen assisted by Clement Caldwell, a young man who af-

License Law in Rhode Island .- We learn from the lerward became her husband, the father was completely reformed. The story is told in an interesting manner, is Island, at their late session, passed a law, placing the desply affecting, and conveys a wholesome moral. It power of granting licences in the hands of the freemen shows what may be done to restore a drunkard—the of the respective towns. Twenty-one freeholders are most miserable and hopeless wanderer from the path of suthorized to call a Town Meeting, and then if a majorivirtue, whose case ever excited the bosom of compassion and instruct the town council accordingly, no licenses can all abiliant beau. be granted in that town.

Eastern Railroad .- The Essex Register says, " We congratulate our citizens on the prospect of a speedy opening of this road. All the vessels with iron for the mittee of examination of candidates for full connexion for road have Salem to Lynn will be immediately commenced. So much progress has been already made between Lynn and Boston, that we learn the directors expect that the cars Subjects for Study. Divinity. 1. Evidences of will commence running in three weeks between Sales Christianity. 2. Attributes of God. 3. The Trinity,

Particularly the Character of Christ. 4. Depravity of Man. 5. Redemption by Christ, including the doctrine (Ky.) Commonwealth, that the dwelling house of Mr. of general atonement. 6. Repentance. 7. Justification. George Burter, about four miles from that city, was detailed with the Spirit. 9. Sanctification. 10. Persenance. 11. Resurrection. 12. General Judgment. out in the kitchen and the servant to whose care it wa ed had gone on a visit to a neighbor's h had locked the door, leaving the two children in it. The fire was not discovered by the family until the roof of the kitchen was falling in. The dwelling was of brick, in good repair, and the loss to Mr. B. is considerable.

Exhumation of three Indian Bodies .- While several men were employed last week in digging a ditch in a meadow not far from the house of Mr. Israel H. Brown, in Sudbury, Mass., they disinterred the bodies of three Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Theological Institutes, Pawesley's Sermons, Watson's Theological Institutes, Pa-lay's Evidences of Christianity, and his Horæ Paulinæ, There was no appearance on the surface of the groun Newion on the Prophecies, Fletcher's Appeal, Woods on Depravity, Fletcher's Clerks, Fisk's Calvinistic Controtersy, Merritt and Fisk on Universalism, Woods and Wardlaw on Infant Baptism, Watson's Sermons, Wesley's Notes, Clarke's Commentary, Watson's Dictionary, Moshiem's Ecclesiatical History, Emory's Defence of our Fathers, An Original Church of Christ, Portrait of St. Paol, Smith's Lectures on the Sacred Office.

Books on Literature. Smith's, or Greenleal's and Webster's Grammar, Emerson's Arithmetic, Malte Brun's shrunk and dried upon the bones gradually as the flesh

rupted, and had assumed a dark, dingy color, notiun-

ike that of an Egyptian mummy.

The features appeared to have retained on all the same expression as when death overtook them—an expression of terrific sternness, such as must have been assumed of terrific sternness, such as must have been assumed either at a moment of great anguish or passion. In various parts of the body of the one which lay in the centre on the 8th of August, give the following notice. were holes which might have been made by a bullet or bayonet, and on the head of one of the others the skin was parted, showing a fracture on the skull bone, which was evidently produced by a severe blow from some tharp edged instrument. On one no mark of a violent leath was visible, the skin being to appearance unbesteen sharp edged instrument. On one no mark or a violent death was visible, the skin being to appearance unbroken. A number of arrow heads, and a tomahawk nearly eaten up with rust, were found a few feet off. The ere raised and carefully removed, and it is the presen intention of those who discovered them to place them in the New England Museum, where the public will be to view them, with the many curiosities and

wonders which have been collected there.

The meadow in which these entombed warriors were dug up is chiefly valuable for its excellent turf, and to the nature of the soil may be attributed the singular preservation of the bodies, a conclusion amply sustained by similar discoveries which are familiar to the public. The meadow lies near to the spot where the gallant Wads worth and his little band were massacred by the Indians, on the memorable 18th of April, 1676; and it is not improbable to suppose, that these Indians were killed on that fatal day, and were buried by their conrades on the spot where they have lain undisturbed for over a century nd a half .- Concord Freeman.

Interesting from Mexico .- The New Orleans Bulletin has the following paragraph:

"A letter from Captain Page, of the U.S. sloop of war
Natchez, says that before he left Tampico (which was
the 21st of June) a letter had arrived from Mexico, stating hat the French had presented another ultimatum to the Mexican government, declaring that if their clai not met in twenty days, counting from the 18th of June, (i. e. by the 3d of July,) they would, after that, make an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico—how soon after was not known. He learned, further, from Capt. Tournica, commander of the French Brig La Peyrouse, the ading Tampico, that an order had come out from the French government, (a copy of which he produced.) directing that all vessels, excepting men of war and British packets, should be made prizes of immediately on their appearance on the Mexican coast."

We learn from the N. Y. Gazette that the large ban of fifty million dollars capital, which has long been in contemplation in New York, has at length assumed a pal-pable form. Joseph D. Beers, a gentleman of extensive experience in the business of exchange and banking, has accepted the office of President, and Myndert Van Schaick will officiate as Vice President. The direction comprises portion of the most able and wealthy citizens, and the a portion of the most able and weathy citizens, and the first subscription of two millions is already filled. Extensive arrangements are making to secure important advantages to this institution, and every thing betokens the most decided success. The Bank is termed the "North American Trust and Banking Company," and will doubt-less prove of great advantage to the enterprising merants of New York.

Counterfeiters —On Monday of last week, about four thousand five hundred dollars in counterfelt notes of the Farmers' Bank of Burlington, Vt., filled up and signed; were found by some boys under a plank on the bank of the Mohawk, near the bridge across Genesee street. They vided the "spoils" between them, and commence peddling them off for any thing they could get, -- som times selling fifty dollars for a sixpence or shilling, as they could light upon purchasers. Our citizens should be on their guard, as we understand large quantities were disbefore the police officers put a stop to the trade

Accident .- The whole of the plastering on the ceiling of the church on Schuylkill Third street, fell on Monday night, and crushed the body pews of the building The house was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, upon ground given for that purpose, by Win. Swaim, Esq. Had the accident of Monday happened during the hours of worship, there would have been a terrible loss of life and much personal injury besides.—Providentially no person was in the building when the plastering fell. It is supposed that the accident occurred in consequence of supposed that the accident occurred in consequence of the action of the great heat upon some of the timbers of the roof.—U. S, Gaz.

catur, Alabama, a few days ago, on their way to Arkansas. The Decatur Observer says:—" While we saw some drunk, and others playing cards—one middle aged wofhan we saw scattered alone on a log reading the acts of the Apostles in Cherokee, with an air of reverential solemnity, seldom witnessed."

A death from the immoderate use of cold water occurred in this city on Wednesday the 11th, John Haley, a laborer employed in digging a cistern in the rear of Crescent Court, having partaken freely of spirituous liquor.

cent Court, having partaken freely of spirituous liquor, became much heated, and drank a good deal of water. In in hour he was a corpse. The corporation of St Johns, N. B., roasted three oxen

n the street on the day of the Queen's coronation, June

D. Benedict—E. B. Bigelow—W. H. Richards (sent y stage)—O. Wilder—R. Bowen—T. W. Tucker—G. W. razier-A. G. Wheat-B. Paine (sent)-P. M. East Brookfield—M. Dwight (you can be accommodated)—E. A. Rice—P. M. Dennis—C. R. Vickery—H. Garnsey— I. T. Sturtevant—J. W. Chase—E. A. Rice—J. Glad--S. F. Bell-George R. Grant-E. B. Bige B. Meacham-J. M. Fove-G. W. Fowle-H. H. Hinckey -G. P. Robinson -N. W. Aspenwall -E. B. Morgan -A. U. Swinerton -P. Crandall 4-H. P. Hoyt 2.

NOTICE

The Trustees of the South Newmarket Seminary are hereby notified, that their annual meeting is to be holden at the Seminary on the 31st July inst. A punctual atndance is earnestly requested.

Me give further notice that the annual examination at Bark Neptune, Picket, Gottenburg and a market;

Bark Neptune, Picket, Gottenburg and a market;

The respective boards of visitors recently appointed by

the N. E. and the N. H. Conferences are hereby earnestly requested to attend. The names of those from the N. H. Conference are the following:—Rev. Elihu Scott, Rev. A. H. Worthing, Oliver Wyat, Esq., Rev. Jacob Sanborn, Rev. Jared Perkins, John Ingalls, Esq., Rev. J. W. Mow-Those from the N. E. Conference, we do not know by

name, but we trust they themselves will recollect, and attend, without fail.

South Newmarket, July 12, 1838.

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY. The fall term of this institution is appointed to com-nence on the first Thursday of Sept., and continue twenty-two weeks embracing two quarters in one term. S. NORRIS, Agent.

South Newmarket, July 15, 1838.

CAMP-MEETING.

By permission of Providence, a Camp-meeting will ommence on Monday August 27, 1838, at Eastford, Conn., on the ground occupied for that purpose last Sept. All persons attending this meeting are requested to take with them provision sufficient for their use and accommo , as no buying, selling or exchanging of merchan will be permitted within two miles of said meeting except by the citizens of the place in the pursuit of their ordinary and proper business as provided for by the statutes of the State.

A. U. SWINERTON, P. E.

Norwich, July 18, 1838.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The subscriber would give notice that it is his intention visit the Camp-meeting to be holden at Eastham, con The subscriber would give notice that it is his intention to visit the Camp-meeting to be holden at Eastham, commencing Aug. 8th. He will accommodate his friends from the country with passage and board, as usual. Price for passage down and back, and board while there, \$3,50. Apply at 122 Hanover street.

JONA. INGALLS. N. B. He will go with the rest of the Boston company

All letters and papers directed to the subscriber should e sent to Lunenburg, Mass. J. T. STURTEVANT.

All letters and papers for me, may be directed to Paw-REUBEN BOWEN.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Methodist Societies in Boston, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of such of our friends as may

The sale and commodious steam-boat Huntress has been chartered to convey passengers to and from the meeting. She will leave Lewis' wharf, near East Boston Ferry, at 6 o'clock precisely, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8. All persons who intend going in her are requested to be on board by half past 5 o'clock .- No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold on board the boat, on the passage either way .- Passage to and from the Campground, and board and lodging while there, three dollars and fifty cents. Passage, without board, one dollar each

Each of the Methodist Societies in this city will have its own Tents, and all the members of the Boston Societies will board in common, under the supervision of the committee of arrangements

Persons from the adjacent towns can be boarded in the Boston Tents, if application is seasonably made.

Tickets may be had at Rev. D. S. King's Bookstore, No. 32 Washington street, of Milton Daggett, No. 5 Brattle Square, John Gove, No. 60 Commercial street, Freeman M. Dyer, 479 Washington street, Thomas Patten, Jr., Crescent Place, and Micah Dyer, 192 Ann street.

All persons intending to go from this city, are request ed to procure their tickets as early as practicable. J. SLEEPER, for the Committee.

Boston, July 16, 1938.

All communications addressed to Paul Townsend, are nereby requested to be directed to Natick, Mass.
[The Zion's Watchman will please copy the above.]
Natick, July 23, 1839.

All future communications designed for me, should be directed to Ketch Mills Post Office, East Windsor. C. A. CARTER. East Windsor, Conn., July 19, 1838.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. John F. Lord to Miss Lydia M. daughter of the late John Underwood, Esq., both of Portsmouth, N. H.—Mr. Thomas Thompson to Miss Rebecca Volintine.—On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by Rev. T. C. Pierce, Mr. Rufus R. Cook to Miss Caroline Bowker, In Cambridge, C. C. Felton, E-q. to Miss Mary Whit-

In Plymouth, Mr. James Pratt, of Boston, to Miss Ca oline Bartlett.

oline Bartlett.

In Epping, N. H., June 4, by Rev. Samuel A. Cushing, Rev. Caleb Fales of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Irene Willey, of Epping.

In Manchester, N. H., by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Rev. Elisha Adams of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Mary Ann Maryll of Maynhester.

DIED.

In this city, Miss Helen C. Loring, 39 .- Mrs. Abijal In Charlestown, 15th inst., at the residence of Dr Dexter, Mrs. Harriet A. wife of Mr. Joseph H. Waitt of Malden, 24. In Cambridgeport, of consumption, Mr. Francis W.

Munroe, 31. Munroe, 31.

In West Cambridge, 11th ult., Mr. William Butterfield, 70; on the 16th inst., Mr. Jonathan Butterfield, 59.

In West Dedham, 14th inst., Mr. Ichabed Gay, 71. In Duxbury, July 15. Lucy Ann Emerson, daugh of Mr. Gorham and Mrs. Doreas Emerson, 14 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

WEDNESDAY, July 18. Arrived, Ships Harold, Howes, Liverpool; Eben Pre-ble, Crocker, Canton via New York; Russell, Matthews, St. Ubes;—Brigs Cecelia, Eldridge, Baltimore; Peru,

mond; Pearl, Harding, Philadelphia; — Schrs. Berry, Sears, Baltimore; Lowell, Hearn, Philadelphia; Reeside Sherwood—Compliance, Sparrow, and Grecian, Chase New York ; Jane, Augusta; Dover Packet, Dover.

THURSDAY, July 19. Arrived, Bark Wolga, Davis, Cadiz ;- Brigs Alpine Henchman, Trinidad; Wankinco, Ryder, Alexandria Counterfeit \$10 Exchange Bank, Hartford, are in -Schrs. Isabella, (of Sandwich) Crowell, Jeffersont irculation, signed Elisha Colt, cashier, R. Terry, presi-lent.

Ga.; Roswell King, (of Rochester.) Hammond, Philad.; Siam Watson, do.; Compeer, Lopaus, Kingston, N. Y.; Pequot, Baker—Renown, Lovell—Hero, Duncan, and Rose in Bloom, Crowell, New York; Guess, Stanley, Mount Desert; Planet, Robinson, Bath; Wm. Te Benn, Dover.

Cleared, Brigs Baltimore, Taylor, Gibraltar; Barfine Greene, St. Croix; Georgiana, Paine, Richmond;—Schs. Fisher Aues, Baker, Nassau; Edwin, Baker, Baltimore; Hope Howes, Howes, Wilmington, Del.; Belle, Howes, Philadelphia; Eliot, Morley, Hartford; Callao, Allyn, New London; Currency, Libbey, Castine.

FRIDAY, July 20. Arrived, Brigs Antares, Clark, and Oak, Ryder, Phi delphia;—Sch. Oak Hill, Simpson, Philadelphia; Queen, Crowell, do.; Florence, Adams, Albany; Boston, Wood-ward, Brunswick, Me.; Coinet, Young, Belfast; Ban-per, Blish, Hallowell; Comet, D'Wolf, Bath; Thener, Blish, Hallowell; Comet, D'Wolf, Bath; The tis, Johnson, Portland; Mary Gay, Goodrich, and Lydia Dennett, Portsmouth; Satellite, Card, Dover. Cleared, Ship Sarah & Caroline, Howes, Cronstadt ;-

John Hancock, Wright, St. Thomas and a market; Wave, Nickerson, Philadelphia;—Sloop Betsey & Rhoda, Staples, Provincetown. SATURDAY, July 21.

Arrived, Br. mail packet brig Roseway, Burney, Halifax;—Brig America, Handy, Philadelphia;—Sch. Atalanta, McCrillis, Sydney; Schrs. Maria, J. Estell, Buckingham, St. Augustine; Billow, Merritt, Washington, am, St. Augustine NC; Wyoming, Bangs, Philadelphia; North Star, Sin son, do; Crescent, Short, do; Home, Baker, do; Leni Somers, do: Lagrange, Polit

son, do; Crescent, Short, do; Home, Baker, do; Lenity, Somers, do; Lagrange, Patterson, do; Marietta, Matson, Abigail and Eliza, Drinkwater, New York; Apphia, Lansil, Bangor; Otter, Blaney, Portsmouth;—Sloops Conveyance, Paddock, Copy, Gardner, Nantucket.

Cleared, Barque Bevis, Drew, Gibraltar;—Brigs Roxana, Dixey, do; Douglass, Baker, Trinidad; Phebe Baxter, Baker, Philadelphia; Maria, Small, Providence; Albion, Rich, Bangor; Splendid, Shackford, Eastport; Geo. Brooks, Dyer, Portland; Win, Tell, Beun, Dover; Triumph, Burnham, Nobleboro'; Emerald, Beck, Augusta: m, Nobleboro'; Emerald, Beck, Augusta; umph, Burnham, Nobleboro; Emeraid, Beck, August, Ocean, Cook, Newburyport; Hylas, Colby, Salisbury;—

sloop Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth, P. M.—Barque Pilot, Poster, Philadelphia; Brigs Spy, Nickerson, Charleston; Luna, Hallett, Baltimore; Choctaw, Nickerson, do; Robt. Waln, Matthews, Philadel phia ;-schrs. Jas. Francis, Paine, Norfolk; Henry Cur tis, Bearse, Albany; Benj. Bigelow, Wells, New York; Page, Bassett, do; Splendid, Nickerson, do; Clarissa, Page, Ba SUNDAY, July 22.

Arrived, Brigs Toma, Hall, Richmond; Eagle, El-dridge, Sulla, Matthews, Philadelphia; Sophronia Dole, Landerkin, Gardiner;—Schrs. Polly, Humphrey, Pictou; Mary, Woodbury, Savannah; Samuel, Berry, Marblehead; Boundary, Savannah; Samuel, Berry, Marble Bartlett, St. George; Everlina, Knight, Portland; Nancy, Crowell, Norwich.

MOTHER IN HER FAMILY. 900 copies of this work have already been sold. A new edition will be published ve already been sold. A new edi

next week.

"The world as a general thing, is just what Mothers make it. In many cases they do the best they can, but they would do better, if they had suitable aids and helps. This book is designed to render this assistance, and in our opinion, will answer well its design. It is a picture of a well-conducted family, drawn from active life. No one can read this book, without the conviction being forced upon him, that were parental education such as is here delineated, one half, at least, of the miseries of life would be easily avoided,"—Zion's Herald. miseries of life would be easily avoided,"—Zion's Herald.
Published by WEEKS, JORDAN & Co. 121 Washington st
July 25.

Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, bbt.

ı	Danne of	•			HOB		
١	BEANS, white, per bushel,					1.25	1.75
ì	BEEF, mess, bbl.					14.50	
l	No. 1,					12.00	12.25
l	prime,					10.00	11 00
l	BEESWAX, American, lb.					28	34
į	CHEESE, new milk, th.					6	10
1	FEATHERS, northern, geose,	lh	•		•		
ŧ	southern, geese,	10.			•	37	45
ı	FLAX, American, lb.	, .		•		9	12
ı	Fish, Cod, per quintal,	•				9	12
Ĭ	FLOUR, Genesee, bbl	•		•		2 50	
١	Baltimore, Howard	•				7.50	7.75
ı	Baltimore, wharf,	sile	et,			7.25	7.37
ŀ	Alamore, whari,					7 25	-,-
ŧ	Alexandria, .					7.25	
ŀ	Rye,					5.00	5.25
ì	GRAIN, Corn, northern yelle	w, p	er bu	ishel,		-	-
l	southern flat y	ello	w,			72	73
١	white, .					69	70
ı	Rye, northern					85	_
I	Oats, northern, (prim	e)				33	35
ł	Ilay, best English, ton of 200	0016					16 00
1	Eastern screwed					12.00	14.00
١	HONEY. (Cuba) gallon,	•				40	45
t	Hops, Istquality, 1b.				•		
1	2d quality,	•				6	7
ī	LARD, Boston, Ist sort, lb.				•	4	. 5
ł	Southown Let			•		9	10
I	Southern, 1st sort,					8	9
1	LEATHER, Philadelphia city	tean	age,	lb.		26	27
١	do. coun					20	22
١	Baltimore city		lo.			25	26
١	do dr	y hid	le,			-	-
١	New York red, li	ght,				18	19
1	Boston do, sla	ugh	ter.			19	20
1	do, dry hide	6				17	19
١	LIME, best sort, cask					80	88
I	PORK, Mass., inspection, ext	tra c	lear.	bbl.		23.00	24.00
I	Clear,					22.00	23.00
ł	Mess.					21 00	22.00
Į	SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushe	1				2.63	3.00
Į	Red Top, southern,	hand	lad	•	•	80	
J		Cusi	iei,			2.62	1.00
1	Red Clover, norther	11				2.02	3.00
1	Southern Clover,	и, п	•				18
1	TALLOW, tried, lb.				•	17	18
1	Want prima, ID.		1.			9	10
1	Woot, prime or Saxony Fle	eces	, lb.			50	80
1	American full blood	, wa	shed,			45	48
1	American, washed	,				42	48
1	American, washed	,				38	40
١	American, do and	com	mon,			35	37
J	E _ Pulled superfi	ne,				42	45
ı	20 No. 1,					38	40
۱	₹ No. 2.					28	30
	= 1 No. 3.					_	_
	No. 2,					_	

PROVISION MARKET.

	RE	TAI	1. 1	RI	UES				
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							16	22	
lump,							22	25	
CIDER, bbl.							2.75	3.00	
HAMS, northern, !	h.						13	14	
Southern a	ind	West	ern.				10	12	
Eaas, dozen,							16	20	
PORK, whole hog	e 11	1					9	10	
POTATOES, chena	ngo	, bush	el.			17.	30	50	
POULTRY, pair,			- 1				62	1.00	
						[N. /	[N. E. Farmer.		

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, July 16, 1838. At market, 200 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and 30 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle and all the Swine pave been before reported. 25 Beef Cattle unsold.
PRICES. Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined,

and we reduce our quotations; first quality at \$7 50 a 7 75; second quality, \$7 00 a 7 25; third quality, 600 a 6 50. Cows and Calves-Sales were made at \$28, 32, 33,

Sheep.—A few lots ordinary at \$1 50, 1 75, and 1 83; better qualities 2 25, 2 50, 2 62, and 3. Swine .- A very few only were retailed: no demand for lots.

DR, CHURCH'S TOOTH POWDER.

THE GREAT TOOTH PRESERVATIVE.

THE GREAT TOOTH PRESERVATIVE.

D. R. CHURCH'S Tooth Powder, for cleansing and prescring the Teeth and hardening the gums, is a discovery made by Dr Church, which, upon application, is invaluable and beyond all price for the following reasons:

1st. It is excellent in giving the Teeth a beautiful white polish and preventing their decay.

2 It is sure to cause, and preserve a sweet breath and a pleasant taste to the mouth

3. It is also an infallable cure for the Tartar which collects on Teeth, wholly removing it, and at the same time hardens the gums, and causes them to be reinstated in their proper place.

Therefore and causes them to be reinstated in their proper place, owing to the Tartar's eating away the gum, thereby causing the Teeth to become loose, and rendering their extraction necessary.

essary.

Many recommendations could be adduced, but one only will

This is to certify that a short time since, I procured a box of Dr Church's Tooth Powder, which I have used with great benefit to my teeth. Before I procured the powder, my teeth were unch discolored, and had gathered considerable tartar, especially near the gums, which were very soft and spongy. After using the powder for a short time, my teeth were rendered clean and white, my gums firm and healthy, and the contrast between them now and what they were, is astonishing. I consider the BOSTON, MAY 1, 1838. powder invaluable, and with great confidence commer Personal A. PERRY Publisher of the Evening News.

For sale at DR BARNES'S, 25 Howard street, and by BINNEY, & ELLIS, 77 Court street, Boston; Daniel Hutchin-son, Lowell; Saml, H. Colesworthy, Portland. July 25

PROSPECTUS OF THE

BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

IT is proposed to publish, in the city of Boston, a weekly periodi. Amusement; designed to while pleasantly away a leisure hour, and to engage the attention and cultivate the taste of youth, by presenting a rich variety of the fairest fruits and flowers that car red from the wide spread and highly cultivated field of i

While the MAGAZINE will contribute its full share to the original literature of the day, it will depend largely upon ju tions from the most valuable works, both period that issue from the press of this country and Europe, for the inte

vulgar puns, and the like, will find no place in this publication, which it is intended shall contain nothing inconsistent with the purest morality, or improper to be introduced into the most select family circle. Tales of sickly sensibility, state, indelicate and profane jests,

Interesting and well written Narratives, Moral Tales, Poetry, Popular Music, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Sketches of Travels, Descriptions of Places and Persons, Extracts from new works, and from rich and racy criticisms, with the th ces of interest, with more or less of the events of the day, will fill the columns of the MAGAZINE; and, it is hoped, render it worthy the patronage of the moral and enlightened portion of the con

TERMS

Each number of the MAGAZINE will contain eight large quarte pages, printed on fine paper, and new and beautiful type, in a style not surpassed by any similar publication in New England. It will be published every Saturday, at \$2.50 per annum, or six tents a single number ; six copies to one address, \$12.00 per ani A liberal allowance will be made to Agents. Postmasters are

thorized to procure and forward subscriptions, for which they will be allowed a suitable commi tions may be addressed (post paid) to D. H. ELA er J. B. HALL, 19 Washington street, Bos

The first number will be published on Saturday, Sept. 1. Agents for Zion's Herald are requested to act as Agents for

BOSTON DIRECTORY. Stimpson's Boston Directory, containing names of inhabitants, business, &c. &c. Just published and for sale by WEEKS, JORDAN & Co. 121 Wash-

DE TOCQUEVILLE. A few copies of this work only remain unsold. A new edition will probably not be pub-hed this year. WEEKS, JORDAN, & Co. 121 Washing-July 18,

ion st. NEW WORK BY REV. MR. TODD.—Simple Sketches, by Rev. John Todd, author of Student's Manual, &c.—edited by J. Brace, Jr. Just received by WEEKS, JORDAN & Co. 121 Washington St.

PEW CUSHIONS.—A pair of five foot Cushions, made of best curled hair, and but little used, for sale very cheap.

Inquire at this office.

June 27.

AN ACROSTIC ON REV. XXII. 13. In Jesus Christ the Godhead dwells. Col. ii. 9. All power in earth and heaven found, Mat. xxviii. 18 Most surely doth in Christ abound. John xvii. 2. A being who upholds all things,-Heb. i. 3. Lord of all lords, and King of kings. Rev. xvii. 14. Philip in him the Sire did see, John xiv. 9. Philip iii. 21. He therefore must almighty be. Heb. xiii. 8. And that to all eternity. As equal with the Father, God; Philip ii. 6. Nor does this truth appear less good, Deut. xxxii 31 Deemed by the Jews, so understood. John v. 18. Omniscient, and he therefore knows, John ii. 24. Men must to him their heart expose, John ii. 25. Entire through all, his knowledge flows. John xvi. 30. Go. Peter, and this truth proclaim, John xxi. 17. And all the world must learn the same. Rev. n. 23. Mat. xxviii. 20. Then next his Omnipresence view; John iii. 13. He's present here, in heaven too, Mat. xviii. 20 Exploring all creation through. Being of beings, how sublime, Col. i. 16. John viii. 58. Exalted thus before all time. God only wise our Saviour is. Jude 25. Heb. i. 10, 11. Immutability is his. No change in him, he is the same. Heb. i. 12. Nor less significant his name. Isa. ix. 6. Infinite stoop in him we view, 2 Cor. viii. 9 Philip li. 7. Nature divine and human too; God manifest in flesh below. 1 Tam. iii. 16. John xx. 28. A Thomas calls him God and Lord : Now John agrees, he's God the Word; John i. i. Decisive truth-he's God adored. Heb. i. S. Tis the true God here brought to view; 1 John v. 20. He's the great God and Saviour too; Titus ii. 13. Emanuel God, and with us now. Mat. i. 23. Ere long he'll come with power and might; 2 Thesa. i. 7. No eye will then escape the sight; Rev. 1. 7. Deciding then, he'll judge all right, Rom. xiv. 10. To him is due from all who live, Hosea xiii. 4. Honor and praise, and all we have; John v. 23. Rev. v. 12, 13 Entirely all, to him we give. For he bath power to pardon sin, Mat. ix. 6. If we confess what we have been; 1 John i. 9. Remission preach we in his name, Luke xxiv. 47. Salvation from all sin and shame, Heb. 7. 25. The power of God is still the same. Mic. vii. 18. Ascribe we works to Christ, the Son, John v. 17. Nor less than what the Father's done; John v. 19. Divine is Christ with Father, One. John x. 30. The Alpha and Omega see; Rev. i. 11. He must almighty surely be, Rev. i. 8. Eternal First and Last is He. Rev. f. 17, 18

Biographical.

Atides, a

Rest there is;

John xvii. 2.

John viii. 36

Acts iv. 12.

Rom. ix. 5.

Long for heaven.

With Christ

I therefore

By him,

Unbounded

Life, life, eternal life be gives,

And maketh free the saint who lives ;

While Christ

Mad //19 Ensured to

E. Kingston, N. H., July 12, 1839.

Salvation's from none else; so then

This Christ is God o'er all. Amen.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Grafton, Mass., July 7th, Mrs. Sarah French, wife of Mr. Cyrus N. French, aged 31. Her friends weep not as those who have no hope. She was called to endure a long and painful sickness, which was sanctified to her spiritual and eternal good. In her last days she was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and bore with patience and Chris-tian fortitude, all which God saw fit to lay upon her. When suffering all which nature could support, she would say, "Why should I wish my sufferings less? I deserve them all, but what are they compared with the gtory which shall be revealed hereafter?" She much more, which gave satisfactory evidence that she has entered that rest which remains for the people of God. Who would not say, Let me live the of the righteous, that my last e M. K. C.

Grafton, July 10.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Warwick, R. I., July 12, 1838, Mrs. AL-my G. Arnold, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Arnold, aged The deceased had been an acceptable member of

the M. E. Church about fourteen years. She experienced religion under the labors of Rev. E. Frink. few days before her death, she was visited by the circuit preacher and conversed with on the subject of death, and the necessary preparation for the change which awaited her. Her mind was peaceful, her confidence in God firm, and though her exit was sudden, her friends have the assurance, that her end is happy, and their loss her gain.

Yours respectfully, Moses Fifield. Centreville, July 16.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

SUDDEN AND AFFLICTING DEATH BY LIGHT-NING.

How oft we are reminded of our mortality. Even the cloud which floats above our heads, and promises to refresh the parched ground, and purify the sultry atmosphere, may contain the elements which will About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 5th inst., Mr.

R. C. Perry, of Sandwich, Mass., (a student of the Wesleyan Academy,) was instantly killed by light-ning. He with some of his friends, was walking near a tree at a short distance from the Academy, when the fatal bolt descended, first striking the tree, and then passing through the head and body of the deceased. Several were affected by the shock, but none except himself materially injured. The following day, the students assembled to take into consideration the best course to be adopted, in view of the occurrence, and to communicate the sad intelligence to his afflicted friends. At a subsequent meeting, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Resolved, That we mourn the sudden and unexpected death of one, who was respected by his acquaintances. esteemed by his associates, and endearingly beloved by his parents; but as the ways of Providence are founded in wisdom, it becomes us as fallible beings to bow in meek on to his dispensa

2 Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the afficted friends of the deceased. The Lord who is wise merciful and beneficent, has seen fit by his direct providence, to take one from our milst, with whom we have fondly associated. Though many of his ways are past finding out, we have the assurance that all things shall work together for good to those who love him. We would,

therefore, gather consolation from a hope in his mercy, and a confidence that he doeth all things well

3. Resolved. That we manifest our deep and lasting respect for the memory of the deceased by following his re-mains, in procession, to the tomb, with a mourning hadge on the left arm, to be worn during the term, and that we invite the Rev. Mr. Patten to preach his funeral sermon on Sunday the 8th inst. Also, that we communicate speculity our sympathies to his afflicted parents.

Wilbraham, July 11, 1838.

the following artless relation, without the kindly sympa- ings thies of their nature being deeply moved .- ED. HER.

> [From the Sabbath School Visiter.] TEARS OF JOY.

Threescore and ten years had overshadowed his brow, the brow that was once so smooth and open.-Labor and sorrow had withered the freshness of his feelings, and the life of that man was sadly wearing For one thing he had hoped, till his her had sickened,—had prayed, until his spirit failed. Still his fondness lingered for his thankless child, his affections around the only tie that linked him to earth; and now, as he thought his last hours were drawing near, his bosom swelled with anguish. Once more his voice was heard in prayer. Tremulous were his tones, and pale were the lips that quivered in sorrow, as he uttered the words, 'I am feeble, and sore broken. I am bowed down greatly. Lord, all my desire is before thee, and my groaning is not hid from The sun was calmly gliding down from the bur-

nished horizon, and ere those lips were closed, a tall form passed the windows. The old man did not see it, for his head was bent, and his rayless eyes closed; but just then a heavenly radiance seemed to break in upon his spirit, for, as the door noiselessly opened he uttered the words, 'This is my comfort in afflic-tion, for in thee, O Lord do I trust.'—The amen, with which he closed, was in a stronger, firmer tone. A low voice fervently responded, and as the old man raised his eyes, his son stood before him. For a moment a crimson flush was upon his face. A deadly paleness succeeded. Tears, which had been dried in their fountain long, stole down his furrowed cheek, and his shrivelled hand rested on the head bowed it soul-felt penitence before him. Why did the old man weep as the first gleam of light and joy broke n upon his stricken heart?

'Mother, don't you think grandpa grows young,' said a little boy a few days after, as he combed the few silvered locks that lingered on the bare brow.

I have found one black bair, and I believe they will all come back if I comb them every day,' and the laughing, sparkling eye gazed fondly on the face which lid indeed look fairer and younger, than when clouds rested on the sorrowing spirit. He smiled upon the prattler, and replied, 'Grandpa is happy now.'

Well, father said you would get well, and we should all be happy together, and now it is'nt so lone-ly, is it grandpa; and beside,' he added, lowering his st to a whisper, and putting his lips close to his grandfather's ear, 'don't you think it makes peohappy to pray? I remember when father prayed He came home sick .- for he so weak he couldn't stand,-and he laid down on the floor by the fire. Mother put his cloak over him, and then sat down and cried. I was in my trundle bed and saw her cry : but I didn't speak. Father slept a great while, and all the time mother cried and sat close to bun. At last he woke up. He didn't look at her at first; but turned his head away. I suppose it made him feel bad to see her cry. So she wiped the tears away and smiled, and then he got up. In a little while be said, 'Mary, if you will break that bottle, I'll never touch another drop as long as I live;' and mother cried out loud then, and said, God has heard my prayer, and my busband is saved? Then father prayed,-and ever since that night he has been well and happy. I suppose mother broke the bottle. I wonder what was in it. Why, grandpa are you crying?' ' For joy, my child, for joy.'- 'Then, said the little boy in an earnest tone, 'I suppose mo ther cried for joy, too, didn't she grandpa?'
'Yes, my boy,' said his father, who had just enter-

ed, 'and dearer to me than earth's costliest treasures, were those tears of fervent hope and grateful joy.'

To the Editor of Zion's Herald.

DEAR BROTHER-I should be glad to see the following beautiful tribute of respect to piety and music, inserted n the Herald. It is from the Youth's Companion.

Boston, July 16, 1838.

HE THAT RULETH HIS SPIRIT IS BETTER THAN HE THAT TAKETH A CITY.

"I have a quantity of sewing that must be done this spring. I wish you were well and could assist me, my daughter," said Mrs. Weld, to a pale, delicate little girl, who was reading at her side. Amy sighed

"I sincerely wish I could, mother; how useless I She sat gazing at her mother, who was examining a pile of unfinished work; the neglected book she had een reading fell to the floor; her mother looked up

and saw tears falling quick and fast from Amy's "O mother," she said, amid her sobs, "I am of no use to any one in the world-I have no bodily -I have no brilliant talents, Doctor tells me strength must not sit and sew; what can I do, dear mother,

o benefit one single being?" She did not hear the merry shout of little George,

"Sister, I'm up to the head, and all because you

heard my lesson this morning. The little fellow tried every endearment to show

his interest and love. "My dear daughter," said Mrs. Weld, "here is an instance of the good you are the means of doing to those around you; you call forth and promote kind and good affections. Our father in heaven looks into the heart. He knows that the whole the shoot may be crossed in any part by an orto the heart. He knows that though 'the flesh is weak,' yet 'the heart is willing;' and He gives you any opportunities of calling out the highest of your brothers and sisters. Do you think the children and your schoolmates would love you so tenderly, if they did not see you always patient, forbearing,

George's eyes glistened as the tears of Amy ceased is seven feet .- Mer. Jour.

"Mother, he exclaimed, "God puts love into sister's heart, and so she loves every body, and every

His sister pressed him to her lips, saying, "Yes, toms and morals. What a view does it present of George, God is very good, and I am ungrateful." slave-holding morality! Evening came; the younger children thought no

"A my seems to have the power of making every descent, who, save a certain indescriminate expression in one amiable who approaches her," interrupted the tather.

"I can truly say, my daughter, that when I return from the toils of business, at night, if I did not enjoy your kind and delicate attentions, I should retire it was I could not tell, but it had a strange effect upon wearied in every limb; music refreshes the mind as

We presume there are not many persons who can close sleep does the body; it elevates and purifies our feel-

When Mrs. Weld bade Amy good night, she whis pered, "this is the first time I have ever heard my daughter murmur against the ways of an all wise Providence. O, let it be the last time; if you con-By the dying embers of a winter's fire sat at even-tide a gray haired old man. There was a loneliness feeling or selfish wish, be sure your Heavenly Father about his room and a deep solitude in his heart. will show you how you can be useful. Remember, Threescore and ten years had overshadowed his brow, his word says, "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.'

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN KENTUCKY HIS

At the first meeting of the Kentucky Historical So ciety, the following anecdote of Indian generosity and magnanimity was related by a gentleman distinguished in the annals of Kentucky, with whose permissio we give it to the public through our paper:
About the year 1784 or 1785, Mr. Andrew Rowa

embarked in a barge at the falls of the Ohio, (where Louisville now stands,) with a party, to descend the river. The loat having stopped at the Yellow Banks, on the Indian side, some distance below, Mr. Rowan, borrowing a rifle of one of the company, stepped on shore and strolled into the bottom, probably rather in pursuit of amusement than game; for, from having always been of a feeble constitution and averse to a tion, he knew not how to use a rifle, and besides had with him but the single charge of ammunition which was in the gun. He unconsciously protracted his stay beyond what he intended; and returning to the spot where he had landed, saw nothing of the boat nor the company he had left. It being a time of hostility with the Indians, and suspicions of their approach having alarmed the party, they had put off and made down the stream with all possible haste not daring to linger for their companion on shore.

Mr. Rowan now found himself alone on the banks

of the Ohio, a vast and trackless forest stretching

around him, with but one charge of powder, and him self too unskilled in the use of the rifle to profit even by that, and liable at any moment to fall into the hands of the savages. The nearest settlement of the white was Vincennes, now in Indiana, distant probably about one hundred miles. Shaping his course as nearly as he could calculate for this, he commenced his perilous and hopeless journey. Unaccustomed to travelling in the forest he soon lost all reckoning of his way, and wandered about at venture. Impelled by the knawing of hunger, he discharged his rifle at a deer that happened to pass near him, but missed it. The third day found him still wandering whether towards Vincennes or from it, he knew not-exhausted famished and despairing. Several times had be laid down as he thought to die. Roused by the sound of a gun not far distant, betokening, as he well knew the presence of the Indians, he proceeded towards the spot whence the report had proceeded, resolved as a last hope of life, to surrender himself to those whose tender mercies he knew to be cruel. Advaneing a short distance, he saw an Indian approaching, who, on discovering him-as the first impulse was on any alarm with both the whites and Indians on the frontiers in time of hostilities-drew up his rifle to his shoulder in readiness to fire. Mr. R. turned the but of his, and the Indian with French politeness turned the but of his also.-They approached each other. The Indian seeing his pale and emaciated ppearance, and understanding the cause, took him to is wigwam, a few miles distant, where he cooked for est hospitality. Then learning from him by that he wished to go to Vincennes, the Indian immeliately left his hunting, took his rifle and a small stock of provisions, and conducted him in safety to that settlement, a distance from his cabin of about

Having arrived there, and wishing to reward well he generous Indian to whom he owed his life, Mr. R. made arrangements with a merchant of the settle-ment, to whom he made himself known, to give him three hundred dollars.-But the Indian would not re ceive a farthing. When made to understand by Mr Rowan, that he could not be happy unless he would accept something, be replied, pointing to a new blan-ket near him, that he would take that; and added, wrapping his own blanket around his shoul when I wrap myself in it I will think of you."

Where was there ever a white man, that even in a time of peace, would so have befriended an Indian. Western Messenger.

Survey of St. George's Shoal .- We have been presented with a copy of the chart of St. George's Bank and Shoal, executed from a survey made by Lieut. Commandant Wilkes, in the U.S. Brig Porpoise, in the summer of 1836. This undertaking was a wise one. St. George's Shoal has for many years been dreaded by mariners, being exactly in the track of vessels trading to Europe from New York and more northern ports. This survey has been executed in a truly scientific style—no labor appears to have been spared by Lieut. Wilkes, to give an accurate repre-sentation of the outline of the shoal, the depth of the water, and the character of the soundings on the shoal and in its vicinity. The result of his labors will be highly serviceable to navigation, and reflects much credit on Lieut. Wilkes and the officers under his ommand.

who entered the room from school, his satchel slung over his shoulder, the happiest of the happy. He stopped and gazed a moment most sadly at Amy; then crept to her side and threw his arms round her from one to two miles in width—the death of the from one to two miles in width—the death of the from one to two miles in width-the depth of the water within this space being ten fathoms and less, but very irregular-the two shoulest places are between 41 deg. 40 min. 13 sec., and 41 deg. 40 min. 33 see of north lattitude-and 67 deg. 44 min. 10 sec., and 67 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. west longitude, and are dinary sized vessel without any danger. There is a rip usually the whole length of the shoal—and at times heavy breakers on the shoalest places. The time of high water at the full and change of the moon s half past ten o'clock. The flood tide sets first part N. N. W.—latter part N. by E. by compass, and runs four hours and a half. Ebb sets first part S. S. E. and seeking constantly to have a good influence over them? Ah, my daughter, the amiable, self-denying temper with which God has blessed you, does more to benefit us all than the strength of Hercules."

four hours and a half. Ebb sets first part S. S. E.—
latter part S. by W., and runs five and a half hours.
Time in changing, including slack water, from half an hour to two hours. The rise and fall of the tide

> SOCIETY IN NEW ORLEANS. From the Quadroon, a tale, by the author of Lafitte, we extract the following picture of New Orleans cus-

The descent and blood of a quadroon is as follows ne, not even "dear mother," placed them in bed so The offspring of a white man and a pure negress, is kindly and patiently as sister Amy; and they loved what we call a mulatto, or mulattress, according to the to say their evening prayers with her and tell her sax. The offspring of the mulatto and pure white is all their little joys and sorrows, and when she had a mestize, pronounced mustife, and in this class I given and received the good night kiss, she heard have seen blue eyes and light hair, albeit the comthe voice of her brother Albert calling, "Come Amy, and give us some music." Her head throbbed with pain, and most little girls would immediately have termed a quadroon, or quatre-une, being four parts refused, but she did not: seating herself at the piano, she sang her brother's favorite airs. The kind desires of her hant must sweetness to her wite. sires of her heart gave sweetness to her voice.

African blood is become nearly extinct, and the quad"I believe, mother," said Albert, "it is a fact that roon shares the characteristic traits common to the music makes one grow better. I mean such natural European race. The fifth and sixth removes are also music as Amy's! I know that often when I have called quadroons; indeed the term is applied so long left the rough boys at school, I feel as if I should be as there remains the least trace of the slavish blood almost a savage if it were not for our happy even. By the sixth generation, however, it entirely disapngs at home."

pears. I know some beautiful quadroons in the fifth descent, who, save a certain indescribable expression in

natured, and remarkable for their child-like simplicity of manners, in which much of their fascination lies. These quadroons of both sexes present, perhaps, the finest specimens of the human race. The lies. These quadroons of both sexes present, perhaps, the finest specimens of the human race. The young men are perfect Apollos. The females—but you have seen one of them and can judge for yourself. Notwithstanding all this, such is the prejudice where Africans are held as slaves, against admitting any of the blood of this degraded race to an equality with ourselves, that, however accomplished they may be, they are not only interdicted from society, but the law against the intermarriage of the white with the blacks, extend equally to these. Many of them are the daughters of gentlemen of fortune, who lavish money on them in the lap of luxury, and sometimes send them to Paris to be educated. Abroad, some of them have married rank and wealth. Last summer I met driving on the Prater of Vienna, the Countess—, whom I knew as a quadroon in this city, till her thirteenth year, when her father sent her to Paris, where she completed her education, and us his legitinate daughter married the Count ——, her present husband. She is called the most handsome woman in Austria.

"Prohibited from society here, and debarred marriage, (for reared and educated as they are, of course they will not marry the young quadroons, who are lower in the social circles than even themselves, whose own equivocal elevation is owing to causes easily to be divined,) their maternal education consists in adorning their persons; and, by their still lovely mothers they are taught to regard beauty of person and the arts of blandishment, as the highest qualifications of their sex, and to look forward to the stations of mistrees with the same hopes, fears and serious different is adventured as a virtuously educated maiden contemisations that a virtuously educated maid

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand Steeled Shoes, for their sex, and to look forward to the station of mistress with the same hopes, fears and sensations that a virtuously educated maiden contemplates that of wife. In fact to their perverted minds, illicit love is divested of guilt, and is connected neither with shame nor moral degradation."

"But the fathers. Have they no voice in this matter?"

"In this climate sixteen or seventeen years, when I have six and the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied of his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability. He refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability he refer than the public may be satisfied or his ability her refer than the public may be s

"In this climate sixteen or seventeen years, when years since. their daughters are in market, (1 speak plainly,) make great changes in regard to most of these. Death, great changes in regard to most of these. Death, travel, or matrimony, gives the quadroon mother, while yet young, to choose another protector and dietate her daughter as she pleases. When at the age I have mentioned, the mother who has kept her till now in great seclusion, begins to cast about for a protector for her. She allows her, with this object in view, to attend balls and masquerades, frequent public walks, and go to mass, but always attended by a confidential slave, or herself in person;—while her eve is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigieve is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigievel is ever watchful. eye is ever watchful, and the reins of maternal vigice are drawn with careful hand, lest the daughter, from feeling, should form an unprofitable liason. It will not be long before she attracts several admirers, and proposals are made in due form to the quadroon mother—for the system, as you will discover, is as reg-ularly organized and understood here, as that for the buying and selling Circassian girls. In the choice of suitors, three things are especially considered, viz: the wealth, the respectability of the individual, and the inclinations of the daughter. If there are possessions on her side, that are not incompatible with the other two considerations, her wishes decide the choice; for it is the managing mother's desire, not only to get her daughter well established, but happily

be extremely amusing. The two are closeted together with pen, ink and paper. The mother who has the conditions drawn up on a piece of paper she holds in hand, insists on a house containing a certain number of rooms richly furnished; particularizes each article of their furniture; demands a certain number of servants; bargains for a specific sum to be paid quarterly to her daughter for pin money, and insists that she shall be indulged in all the expensive huxuries of liberal discount by the quantity.

TRAVELS IN EUROP'E; viz. in England, Jreland, Seet land, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands. By Wilburk Fisk, D. D., President of the Wesley an University, at Middletown, Conn; with engravings. For sale at the Methodist Bookstore, 32 Washington street, Boston; price \$300, 3.25, 3.50—according to binding. A liberal discount by the quantity. she shall be indulged in all the expensive luxuries of her class; many other things besides are agreed upon, depending mostly on the taste, ambition and high notions of the quadroon mother. In her care for her daughter, she does not neglect her own interests, but bargains for a certain present in hand for her own part, such as an expensive shawl, a costly veil, a set

Jone 20. part, such as an expensive shawl, a costly veil, a set of jewels or something of that sort. The suitor agreeing to all this, pays a certain sum down, often so high as two thousand dollars, and seldom less than or thousand, and receives his unmarried but virgin bride. From that time he openly lives with her, if unmarried save dining at the hotels. If he is a married man he is more cautious. The quadroon mothers usually prefer the latter class, as promising their daughters a more stable and permanent life, than it would be like ly to be depedant on the roving caprice of a young gentleman, and I know not how many with hymeneal ties, live in this way in the city."

HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS .- Consider a heavenly mind (says Richard Baxter) as a joyful mind : this is the nearest and the truest way to comfort; and without this you must needs be uncomfortable. Can a man be at a fire, and not be warm? Can your heart be in heaven and not have comfort? What could make such frozen uncomfortable Christians, but living so far as they do from heaven? If we would but keep these hearts above, what a spring would be within us, and all our graces be fresh It is simply a household friend, which the unexperience and green.

DELAY NOT .- There is a knock, which will be the last knock; a call, which will be the last call; and after that no more knocks or calls, but an eternal si-

Faith; by fruit, Good Works. As the flower or blossom is before the fruit, so is faith before good works: so neither is the fruit without the flower, nor good works without faith .- St. Bernard.

Delay. - Say not to yourself, "to-morrow I will repent; " for it is thy duty to do it daily .- Bunyan

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS

HE subscriber has for sale 137 volumes of the Sabbath School and Youth's Library, besides the various books of truction published for the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also several hundred volumes of Sabbath School Books ublished by different Sabbath School Societies. Any person choosing 46 trust the selection of their library books to the Agent, may depend on his special attention. I any thing objectionable be selected by him, it may be returned and exchanged for other books.

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D. S. KING,

of what they have on hand.

D. S. KING,
April 25.

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 13 WASHINGTON STREET, near Lock Square—when may be found a general assortment of Neck Stocks Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Hats, Umbrella &ce May 16.

BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY. OCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Episco-pal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of ob-taining shares, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in at-tendance every Friday evening from 7109. Feb. 14.

"It is the mark of the quadroon even to the sixth NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTO

"It is the mark of the quadroon even to the sixth generation, when all other signs of her African descent are lost. I have tried to analyze it, but like the peculiar and undefinable expression that stamps the Jewish physiognomy, it defies all explanation or analysis. They are warm-hearted and full of passion and fire, but it is difficult to rouse them to anger. They are, on the contrary, universally affectionate, good natured, and remarkable for their child-like simplicity of unappers in which much of their fascination.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

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the other two considerations, her wishes decide the choice; for it is the managing mother's desire, not only to get her daughter well established, but happily also.

When the suitor is fixed upon, the others are notified that Mademoiselle is not at liberty to form engagements. Then come the preliminary settlements, previously agreed on between buyer and seller. Some of these scenes were it not for the moral degradation with which they are associated, I doubt not, would be extremely anusing. The two are closeted together with the property of the set of the No. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, and 65 Cornhill.

June 20.

G. N. THOMPSON. BOOK-BINDER, Ap. 19. 3m 32 Washington street,

GENTLEMEN'S HAT AND CAP STORE,

No. 40 Washington St. - Boston. B. HOLMAN, Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, STOCKS and FURS, and dealer in Suspendrs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Hats, Caps, &c. made to order at a few hours' notice. The above articles for sale by the case, dozen or single at the lowest cash prices.

May 30.

THE FAMILY NURSE. OR Companion of the Progal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon s'xpeuce a day, and earn it."

Dr. Abernelby "This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and it

consult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when medical advice is either nunccessary or cannot be obtained. Part published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washington street, (up stairs.) PHINEAS HOWES.

In that no more knocks or calls, but an eternal silence as to any overture of mercy or grace.—Flavel.

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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Edito D. S. KING, Agent.

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Office No. 32 Washington

To live not for ourselves alone, is a max

DAVID H. ELA, Printer. FOR ZION'S HERALD. DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

ly inculcated in God's word, that we are account for the fact, that so many profetians live as if no such precept existed, the Christian's Guide, is replete with precliving merely for our own ease, or add showing that while we seek our own good ly and temporally, we at the same time, by all lawful and judicious means, the l of our fellow men. What Christian w reads the sacred pages cannot deeply feel ance of this much neglected duty? O what art thou doing? How many relig sors art thou leading to ruin! How many Christian name, seem to live as if self we care and concern! If called upon to att duties they owe to their fellow men, they case themselves on the ground, that self I sufficiently taken care of. Poor self, thou thousands to hell. But are such Christ no matter what their professions. Le speak. "Do good unto all men, especial who are of the household of faith." "But this world's good, and seeth his brother and shutteth up his bowels of compassion how dwelleth the love of God in him?" ligion, and undefiled before God the Fa to visit the fatherless and widows in the and to keep himself unspotted from Love thy neighbor as thyself." Our e

"It is expected of all who continue in dist) societies, that they evidence their de tion, secondly, by doing good, by being merciful after their power, as they have op ing good of every possible sort, and as far all men; To their bodies, of the ability which by giving food to the hungry, by clothing visiting or helping them that are sick, or their souls, by instructing, reproving, or ex have any intercourse with; trampling up enthusiastic doctrine, that " we are not to d our hearts be free to it."

Now fellow Christian, can you be id such passages as the above? And if you not conclude that there is still some to constitute you real Christians? I

But the circumstances under which in society, show that we owe important ers; duties which have an important be future destiny. These duties often grov important relations we sustain to them. have claims upon us, our relatives a have claims upon us, the world at lar upon us. Under such responsibility, a of soul and body should be called in doing good to our fellow men. Noble him know, that he which converteth th w, that he which converteth th the error of his way shall save a soul fre shall hide a multitude of sins." The Christian is capable of doing to his fell nity alone can develope. Should you la lof saving one soul from death, who estimate the misery prevented, and the And how great would be your rejoict count. But should that one soul of we count. But should that one soul, of w you was instrumental, be the means of and those two of saving ten, and those a hundred, and those hundred of saving tio to the end we ask again, would be the good dor would be your rejoicing? But under be the means of saving one soul at lea by you may be plucked from the ete Then have you time, property, or any

object? O, my fellow Christian, arise and shathy and supineness, and let thy ligh world must be converted. In the name it will be, "For the kingdoms of this become the kingdoms of our Lord as Powerful enemies are rallying their corbut in the name of the Lord they shall ed, and the field taken by the saints o you assist in this work? Will you m yourself a Christian? The Lord help y

valuable to be spent in accomplishing

Manchester, Conn., July, 1838.

LETTER FROM A CONGREGATI To the Editor of Zion's Herald :

DEAR SIR,-For some length of tim reader of your paper, and am much it; much more so than I am with any dist paper with which I am acquainted two reasons; the first of which is, be ness, or entire sanctification, a blessing videsire to say with all humility—I am with meaning the other is, the entire slaver. slavery. I would further add, that pe from sin, perfect love to God, and full happiness in the same, cannot exist w is enslaved to any thing of a worldly no the Lord makes free, is free indeed. said that we are in any sense slaves to sequence of being under obligations

, there is no slavery at all in religion I have Wesley on Perfection, and Bra Abbot, John Nelson, and Miss Littlefield Fletcher have read, and also Hester Although we are not wise to compare said, with others, yet in point of holin would say it in humility, that God has quainted with the great blessing enjoy mended by these devoted servants of hese remarks, because I have seen som paper not long since, desiring comme experience, but I cannot at this time e iculars. I am rather more delighted w than any of the others.

I have been thinking for some time uiring, whether, in case I should was in your possession during that time, the end, have it bound in a book; for coming to me in a single copy, it is said soon gets destroyed. If this can you, Sir, please send me word, and also be bound for?

* It can be done. The expense of b seventy-five cents.-ED. HER.